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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

There is some news, apparently of importance, from East Tennessee and Georgia. A reconnoissance toward Rome has proved that Bragg's army has fallen back, and is not within 45 miles of Chattanooga. Rebel pickets were at Kingston, 40 miles south of Dalton, Ga., but were supposed to be a mask to cover retreat. Gen. Cheatham's division went to Kingston on the 27th. It seems that the recent activity of the Rebel cavalry was to cover this retreat. Gen. Thomas reports two or three skirmishes as occurring about the 25th inst., in which the Rebels were worsted, having fifteen killed, several wounded, and a number taken prisoners—among the latter three commissioned officers. The Union loss was only ten wounded. In connection with this, we have more about the Athens fight. It now appears that Athens, in Alabama (not Tennessee), was attacked by the Rebels on the night of the 26th; our troops were mostly absent at the time, but enough were there to give the Rebels a substantial defeat. Another part of Johnston's programme seems to have been carried out by Longstreet, who has been pushing out skirmishes and threatening an advance toward Knoxville, and at the same time holding out the idea that Morgan, the guerrilla chief, was about to dash into Kentucky with a heavy cavalry force.

On Friday, 29th, our cavalry under Gen. Sturgis advanced in the direction of Danbridge, forty miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday morning we drove the enemy's vedettes out of that village. A portion of our infantry, under Gen. Parks, also moved up, but learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position. On Sunday morning, the enemy, seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with Hood's and Bushrod Johnson's Divisions, led by the Hampton Cavalry. Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. Sturgis ordered Col. McCook, commanding a division of Elliott's cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to this time had been decidedly against us. Our total loss is about 150. On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville. An officer from Knoxville, at Louisville, reports about a week since the Rebels drove off 1,800 head of Government cattle, within three miles of Knoxville. He says that our army has gone into Winter quarters, and apprehends no attack. A reconnoissance made on the 23d discovered that Longstreet had made a hasty retreat, and gone beyond Dandridge.

Natchez advices of the 23d ult. say that there are 600 Rebel cavalry six miles from that place threatening an attack. The 32d Illinois and 12th Wisconsin have reënlisted. A deserter reported that two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops are marching from West Louisiana to the Mississippi River to operate in the vicinity with the view of temporarily blockading the River, and to get arms and ammunition from the East Trans-Mississippi Department. It is said the enemy have already succeeded in crossing several thousand stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. The steamer Lilly Martin, captured by guerrillas last Thursday, has been taken up the Arkansas River. A gunboat will probably be sent up after her. Gov. Johnson has authorized the formation of a regiment of mounted men for the suppression of guerrillas. General orders have been issued ordering measures for putting down roads. The losses by guerrillas' operations have been repaired, and Union refugees will be supported by assessments on Secessionists.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army in Washington:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 27, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Col. Boone, with a force of 450 men of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson, commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms, and other property, and returned to their camp without any casualties in his force.

Johnson's brigade of Roddy's command crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, three miles, and New- [illegible] Florence, intending to [illegible] of infantry, who were [illegible] river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferry, and thence proceed to Alton's to capture our forces [illegible]. We engaged them, killing 15, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is 10 wounded.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

From Chattanooga we have news of a reconnoissance by Gen. Palmer, with one division, on the [illegible]. They had proceeded as far as Tunnel Hill, where [they] drove in the Rebel pickets and captured a company of cavalry. The Rebel loss was 32 killed and [wounded]. They retreated from Tunnel Hill during the [night]. Gen. Claiborne's Rebel division is said to be [at] Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road, while the rest [of the] Rebels have disappeared, and are supposed to [have] gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

[A] dispatch from Huntsville, Alabama, of the [29th] states that the Rebel army had retired from [Ring]gold and Dalton. Some thought they had gone to join Longstreet and invade Kentucky; others [that a] large force had gone to Mobile. The dispatch adds that an attack was undoubtedly made upon Mobile about the 26th or 27th of January, and that it was probably successful.

A dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune* says Gen. Thomas's Chief of Staff, Gen. Whipple, recently stated that over seventy-three hundred deserters from Bragg's army had come in our lines since Oct. 20, as shown by the rolls. They were principally from Kentucky regiments. The number now arriving is unusually large.

Advices from Memphis state that the guerrillas are again becoming troublesome at various points along the river. Quantrell's band is reported to be in the vicinity of Grine's Landing, burning cotton and committing various depredations. No boats, however, have been fired into lately.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant, telegraphs from Nashville on the 29th confirming the reported repulse of the Rebels at Athens, and also on this side of Florence, Ala. The Rebels were badly defeated in both engagements.

The Louisville Journal has the particulars of an affair at Scottsville, Ky., where 500 Rebels attacked 150 men of the 48th Kentucky, who finally surrendered. The Rebels burned the Court-House, robbed stores and committed other depredations.

On the 24th our men drove Roddy (a Rebel General) across the Tennessee, took his trains, 20 mule teams, 200 cattle, 600 sheep and 100 horses, and destroyed an important factory.

From Gen. Butler's Army.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Howes, arrived this morning with 21 Rebel prisoners from Newbern, recently captured in North Carolina by the 9th Vermont Regiment. The Spaulding brought the steamer Thomas Scott in tow to this place, she being disabled. Major-Gen Butler has received the following: On the 26th ult., Gen. Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of Rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow Counties, North Carolina. They succeeded in routing the enemy, captured 23 men with their horses and equipments, destroyed 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of pork, 70 barrels of salt, 10,000 pounds of tobacco, 32 barrels of beef, and also captured several mules, horses, &c. On the 27th ult. Capt. Cady of the 24th N. Y. Battery proceeded with his command to Tyrell County, N. C., where they captured five men who have been guilty of a series of robberies, one of the murderers of Tinlam York, two Confederate officers, and 1,000 sheep. There is a large Rebel force at Kingston, N. C., probably anticipating an attack. Gen. Wistar recently sent a force out from Williamsburg to the 12-mile Ordinary, and broke up a camp of Rebel scouts, captured eight horses, eight rifles, a quantity of provisions, two prisoners, and a horse of a Rebel commander, and returned with one man wounded.

Gen. Butler has issued a circular stating that, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, furloughs for 30 days will be granted within 90 days to all men of the Regular Army who may reënlist in accordance with the general orders of the War Department.

An expedition sent from Fortress Monroe the other day up the James River and Pagan Creek to Smithfield, to destroy certain Rebel property, met a superior force of Rebels and after a sharp conflict were defeated with considerable loss.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

On the afternoon of the 2d inst. the Union guard of one company of infantry at Patterson Creek bridge, eight miles west of Cumberland, West Virginia, was attacked by 500 Rebel Cavalry and most of them taken prisoners, after a brisk fight. The Rebels then set fire to the bridge and left. The bridge, however, was saved. The next day our forces fell in with this party, drove them through Springfield and south of Burlington, and we took all our prisoners.

Forty-nine prisoners, the majority of them being prisoners of war, were sent in from the Army of the Potomac on Tuesday and committed to the Old Capitol by Capt. Todd. On Wednesday morning Capt. Todd committed to Forest Hall Prison 14 deserters and stragglers forwarded to Washington by the Provost-Marshal of Harper's Ferry. On Tuesday afternoon 70 deserters were sent from Forest Hall Prison to Camp Distribution to be returned to their regiments.

A squad of 10 guerrillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Cameron, a gravel siding, about 1½ miles from the Orange and Alexandria depot, on the night of the 27th inst. They fired on a gravel train, but did no damage. They were pursued by a squad of cavalry, who captured one and wounded two.

From Gen. Kelley's Army.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch says Gen. Sullivan's cavalry are still actively engaged in scouring the valley from Charlestown to Harrisonburg. A detachment of the 1st New-York recently captured 15 Rebel prisoners, whom they captured at Woodstock, a town thirty miles south-west of Winchester. They report only a squadron of Rebel cavalry as being concealed somewhere in the mountain near Mount Jackson, twelve miles south of Woodstock. No serious advance of the enemy is, therefore, anticipated in this direction at an early day.

Dispatches received at the War Department from Gen. Kelly's command state that on Saturday, 30th, a supply train on the way to Petersburg was attacked by the Rebel force under Gen. Rosser, and after a severe resistance on the part of the escort, was captured by the Rebels. Our loss was about 60 men—that of the Rebels, 100.

A dispatch dated at the Headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, Feb. 1, says: A fight took place late this afternoon in the New-Creek Valley between an advancing column of the enemy's troops and one column of ours. After a sharp engagement we repulsed the enemy, driving him back over two miles.

From Gen. Gillmore's Army.

On private information we learn that several of the best regiments in Gen. Gillmore's Department are being removed elsewhere, and that others are in a forward state of preparation to follow. The General has intimated where these regiments are going, but we deem it advisable not to make public their destination. Gen. Gillmore is located at Hilton Head once more, and everything there seems to have settled down into the old routine. Gen. Gillmore expects to come North in a couple of weeks.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, from Hilton Head, Jan. 31, arrived on Wednesday with a large passenger list, including 300 men of the 62d Ohio, reënlisted, 108 men of the 47th New-York, reënlisted, and 300 men of the 48th New-York, reënlisted. The news is meagre.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

By the arrival of the steamship Evening Star at this port on Saturday we have news from New-Orleans up to the 24th inst. There was nothing of especial importance transpiring in the Department of the Gulf. The Free State movements were progressing favorably. Gen. Banks had acceded to a request to so modify his call for an election as to do away with slave representation, and to elect Delegates to a Constitutional Convention at the same time that State officers are to be chosen on the 22d of February. Judge Whitaker, the Hon. Michael Hahn, and the Hon. T. J. Durant were spoken of for Governor.

Miscellaneous.

The President has issued the following Order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

ORDERED, that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be recollected that in October a call for 300,000 men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteering and reënlistments. The call now made for 500,000 men is interpreted by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs to include the above 300,000, being in effect an additional call for 200,000 men. The volunteering is supposed to furnish at present an average of 2,000 men per day. The order of the President makes a credit or deduction of so many as may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the 1st of March, at which time the $400 premium expires. When these arrangements are completed the total in the army will be half a million of men.

Richmond papers of the 30th are received. Rebel news from Texas is interesting, but not important. The Indians had killed 15 whites in Cook County. An English house in Matamoros had $15,000,000 of Confederate money which had run the blockade, to compensate for failure of the Confederate Government to meet a cotton contract. A large quantity of cotton was also attached. The weather has been very cold, and many persons have been frozen to death. The Rebels say that "Texas is all right." It is repeated that Union troops are active around Vicksburg and the Yazoo. Longstreet has fixed his headquarters at Morristown, East Tennessee. At Charleston the bombardment still continues. We have made a careful resume of Rebel accounts for the last four months about this bombardment, and are enabled to state (upon their authority) that Charleston has not been hurt at all—that so far from being a dangerous place, it is the very Garden of Eden—trade, fashion, pleasure go on as in the most peaceful days, and all is lovely. As an instance, 83 shells which burst over and directly in Fort Sumter did not do the slightest damage—not a brick was stirred. The Southern Telegraph operators have asked for higher wages; the result is, all the presumptuous rogues will be at once put into the army by force of bayonets. Good way to get soldiers—starve a man's family, and if he whines, conscript him; gunpowder will cure his disposition to grumble. A story is told of a white girl being manacled and driven before one of our colored regiments—and how a white regiment rescued her. This looks very much like fuel for "firing the Southern heart." The Military bill, as it has passed the Rebel Senate, provides that all between 45 and 55 not now in the army shall go in or be conscripted. And discharges from the army, except for disability, are of no effect. All exemptions are repealed, and none are now exempt except Jeff. Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Members of Congress, and any other officers whom Jeff. Davis and the State Governors may deem necessary. There are some other exceptions, such as gospel preachers who have regular situations, some few asylum officers, one editor to each paper, and such printers as he may swear are indispensable; physicians over 32 years old, &c.; also some overseers to look after negroes—but they must pay for their luxury. Longstreet's reply to Gen. Foster about circulating the President's Proclamation is an extra effort at dignity, and berates Gen. Foster for the enormous crime of asking Rebel soldiers to come over to the Union side.

We have received files of Southern papers to the 29th ult. They contain much matter of interest, but no important news. A dispatch from Russelville, East Tennessee, Jan. 27, says that the Union troops had evacuated Tazewell. A correspondent complains of the inefficiency of Longstreet's cavalry, and the Richmond editors pronounce the cavalry worthless. A skirmish is reported on Big Black River, and another near Rodney, in which some Union prisoners were taken. The Rebels anticipate some Union movement from Vicksburg toward Jackson. A dozen Union men were captured near James City, Va., on the 27th. Union gunboats are regularly patrolling the Nansemond. Four gunboats took a trip up James River on the 24th. "Beast Butler" is a leading theme of Rebel writers. After detailing columns of imaginary outrages, they cry out in agony, "How long will Heaven's thunders sleep?" Affairs look badly (for the Rebels) in Texas. Their people are panic stricken, and are hurrying their precious slaves into the interior. Proceedings in the Rebel Congress are not important; there is much opposition to the proposed repeal of the substitute law. Some stray Kentuckians at Atlanta, Ga., have undertaken to elect members of the Confederate Congress from their abandoned State. They have taken up half the nominees of a similar Convention held at Dalton, and made the following ticket: 1. W. R. Machen; 2. John D. Morris; 3. C. J. Sherril; 4. J. R. Berrick; 5. Thos. Napier; 6. T. L. Burnett; 7. H. W. Bruce; 8. J. T. Pickett; 9. E. M. Bruce; 10. J. M. Elliot. About half these are members of their present Congress. The condition of North Carolina is the cause of much anxiety, and the Rebels evidently anticipate the probability of a revolt in that State against Davis & Co. *The Richmond Enquirer* scolds Congress for wasting time. Thus far nothing has been done—"there is no currency bill; no military bill; the army needs recruits; the commissariat has no provisions; the Quartermaster's Department has no shoes; preservation of the army, prosecution of the war," &c., are all neglected. The aspect of all this Rebel news and the comments thereon are gloomy indeed—if true.

The members of the Loyal League Committee, having received authority from the War Department to raise a third regiment of colored troops, have commenced the work in earnest, and in less than a month we expect to chronicle the completion of the task. They were at work about six weeks in filling up the two regiments of blacks now under drill on Riker's Island. In their efforts to accomplish that task they had to contend with great difficulties. Runners, brokers, and kidnappers had become objects of terror to the negroes. When a black man showed his face in the street he was pursued by these men, who forced him into their haunts and made him enlist, promising him [illegible] an hostler. When they had him securely in their clutches they robbed him of his bounty and abused him for protesting against their outrages. Thanks to the efforts of this Committee and other instrumentalities that state of affairs no longer exists in this city. The Loyal League has proved its patriotism and humanity by caring kindly for the colored soldier. It has provided a receiving room, a hospital and barracks on Riker's Island for the black volunteers. It has furnished their tents with stores and for some time past its representatives have been diligently at work to undo as far as possible the wrongs done to the blacks within their jurisdiction. Old and feeble men, and others physically disqualified to do the service of soldiers, have been dismissed, and now the Committee hopes through the court-martial to make the thieves who have robbed these men disgorge their ill-gotten gains. It is now understood that the black man will be well received and fairly dealt with. His rations have always been abundant, and his military clothing is as good as that given to the white soldiers.

On the 10th Jan. the U. S. bark Roebuck captured the Confederate sloop Marie Louise while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. She was of about eight tuns register, and laden with 3,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton. On the persons of the captain and passengers were found about $726 in gold and silver, and gold watches, and $24 in Confederate notes. She had a Confederate register granted at Savannah last October. On the 11th off Jupiter Inlet the Roebuck also captured the English schooner Susan, of about six tuns, cleared from Abaco, with 43 bags of salt and boxes of dry goods. At the same time and place the U. S. steamer Honeysuckle captured the English schooner Fly of Nassau. On the 13th the schooner Two Sisters, tender to the San Jacinto, captured the British schooner William from Nassau with salt, bagging and rope, while attempting to enter Suwannee River. On the 15th the U. S. schooner Beauregard captured near Mosquito Inlet the British schooner Minnie of and from Nassau with salt, liquor and earthenware.

A movement is on foot in several counties in the State of New-York to erect monuments to the memory of the brave men who have fallen in defense of our common country since the commencement of the war. It is the intention of the grateful and patriotic men and women who take the lead in this laudable enterprise to put up in each town a shaft of marble containing the names of the gallant men who have died in the service. To meet the expenses incurred by such an undertaking, a variety of plans have been adopted. Fairs, exhibitions, lectures, public collections and private subscriptions have already been resorted to to raise the requisite funds. In the town of New-Paltz, Ulster County, the ladies have taken the matter in hand and are having a course of public lectures, the profits of which are devoted to the "monument fund."

There is a stir among the Rebels in North Carolina. Alarmed by the disaffection spreading in that State, they have undertaken to get off some military counter-irritants. On the morning of the 1st inst. they attacked the Union pickets near Newbern with a force estimated at 15,000. Our men fell back, but nothing serious occurred. Other movements were made on the Trent and toward Moorhead City, but no serious collision occurred.

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly-increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr. Leach, one of the recently-elected members of the Rebel Congress, says, through *The Raleigh Standard*, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov. Vance opposes the taxation of State property by the Rebel Government. *The Raleigh Standard*, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war should continue twelve months longer the institution of Slavery would be destroyed.

The bill reported on Tuesday by Mr. Stevens for the support of the army for the year ending with June 1865 appropriates $529,500,000; of this $5,000,000 for advance bounties to volunteers, $5,000,000 for raising and organizing volunteers; nearly $10,000,000 for the pay of the army; $177,500,000 for the pay of volunteers, $91,500,000 for the subsistence of volunteers, $60,000,000 for quartermasters supplies, and $13,000,000 for incidentals; $21,000,000 for cavalry and artillery horses; $40,000,000 for transportation, $5,000,000 for commissary quarters for officers, $58,000,000 for clothing and equipage, &c.; $9,000,000 for medical and hospital departments; $2,000,000 for armament of fortifications, $20,000,000 for ordnance and stores; $2,500,000 for the manufacture of arms, $2,000,000 for the purchase of gunpowder and lead, and $2,000,000 for repairs of arsenals.

Advices from Meade's army say that Rebel pickets in front are frequently changed, it is supposed in consequence of disaffection and want of confidence in some of their regiments. All reports concur in stating that food is scarce; a quarter of a pound of salt pork and little flour are given daily to each man; tea, coffee and sugar are unknown. No clothing has been distributed to Lee's army since the movement of Mine Run. Intercepted letters state that of 3,000 Rebel cavalry sent into the Shenandoah Valley during the recent cold weather, not over 500 had returned. Many were frozen to death, many others frost bitten, and the whole movement was a perfect failure. At last accounts (by these intercepted letters) Early was on Middle River near Mt. Crawford, having abandoned his enterprise.

A special dispatch from Fort Smith to *The St. Louis Democrat*, dated Jan. 29, says Gen. Thayer has been signed to the command of the District of the Frontier, heretofore commanded by Gen. McNeil. Over 40,000 negroes had been concentrated in the various towns in the interior of Texas, hundreds of whom are now dying of disease and starvation. Thirty Seminole Indians, who had deserted from Magruder, and reached Waldron, represent that he was concentrating his forces on the border of Louisiana, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. Banks. A rumor was current to-day that Waldron was captured yesterday by Price's forces. Waldron is 70 miles south of here.

The U. S. supply steamer Union, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Edward Conroy commanding, from the East and West Gulf Squadron, arrived at this port on Wednesday. She landed at Key West 150 refugees and a number of deserters from Bragg's army. On Jan. 14 the Union cut out and captured the Confederate steamer Mayflower, in Sarasota Pass, coast of Florida, loaded with cotton. The Union brought North the bodies of Commander Newcomb, U. S. Navy; Lieut.-Commander Cummings, U. S. Navy; Acting-Master Folger, U. S. Navy; Captain's Clerk T. Bailey, U. S. Navy.

On Saturday last Capt. Sheetz's detectives having obtained information that a Rebel officer had returned to Maryland, and was living quietly at his home, about four miles from Fort Washington, they proceeded to the place designated and arrested the accused, who proved to be 1st Lieut. Semmes of Stuart's cavalry. The prisoner is a cousin of Commander Semmes of the pirate Alabama, and served with Stuart in the battles of Yorktown and Bull Run. Semmes was brought to Washington on Monday and turned over to the proper authorities.

It is said, on semi-official authority at Washington, that two vessels of the United States Navy, [illegible], just proved to be very fast, are under orders from the Navy Department to proceed to the Eastern Hemisphere for the purpose of chasing the pirate Alabama. One of these, it is said, will leave here this week, and the other soon after. Since the arrival of the Vanderbilt, information has been received at Washington of further movements of Semmes, and it is confidently expected that the next chase will not be so devoid of profit as the last.

On Friday and Saturday last week 1,500 soldiers left this city to reënforce our armies in the field. The transportation returns show that on an average 3,000 men each week are sent from this point to the seat of war. This number includes veteran volunteers, new recruits and soldiers whose furloughs have expired. In the vicinity of New-York are accommodations for 3,000 men at a time. Those places of rendezvous are located on Riker's Island, Hart's Island and Fort Schuyler.

Lieut.-Gov. Hall's Message to the Legislature of Missouri announcing the death of Gov. Gamble concludes as follows:

"My chief constant efforts shall be to coöperate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing Rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support of the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace."

The General-in-Chief having replied in the negative to Mr. Secretary Chase's inquiry as to whether there would be danger of supplies reaching the Rebels if trade restrictions were removed from the States of Kentucky and Missouri, Mr. Chase has prescribed, and the President sanctioned, regulations opening these States to unrestricted commercial intercourse, the same as exists in any of the other loyal States. The same will soon be done in Delaware and Maryland.

Twelve refugees from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 29th ult., via North Carolina Blockading Fleet. They escaped from Wilmington about five weeks ago. One hundred and thirty negroes arrived same day from the plantation of Col. Southern of Maryland (who shot the lieutenant while recruiting colored troops). They were sent to Norfolk, in charge of Dr. Brown, Superintendent of Government Contrabands.

Trustworthy private advices from Point Lookout state that 500 Rebel prisoners have been enlisted in the United States service by a recruiting officer from Fortress Monroe. About 3,000 more have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation. The letters received by the prisoners from their comrades in the Rebel armies are filled with expressions of increasing disgust at the Rebel service and of hopes that peace will be speedily brought about.

The Baltimore American has the assurance from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government, that the Rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided the President's Amnesty Proclamation be extended to their leaders. The story is in urgent need of confirmation.

Gov. Gilmore has issued a proclamation to the people of New-Hampshire, calling for volunteers to fill the additional quota that may be apportioned to the State under the last call of the President for troops. On the previous call for 300,000, New-Hampshire has already filled her quota, and the Governor thinks the second apportionment will be filled by volunteering.

Gov. Morton of Indiana is about to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of that State to respond to the President's last call for troops and fill up the quota of the State. The number of men required will be given as soon as the official data are obtained. Gov. Morton is confident of the ability of the State to meet this demand. Considerable excitement prevails in Paris, Ill., in consequence of an anticipated attack on the returned soldiers by the Butternuts in that vicinity. The citizens of Paris have telegraphed to Terre Haute for aid.

Maine leads off in action under the new call for troops. On Tuesday, Gov. Cony sent a special message to the Legislature, urging immediate action. An order has been passed by the Legislature looking to the payment of a uniform State bounty of $300. Major-Gen. Howard addressed a Convention of both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday morning on the state of the country.

A Virginian, recently from Berkeley County, states that Rebel deserters are coming in in large numbers, all expressing themselves as tired of serving in the Rebel ranks, and all anxious to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation. A large number have already done so, and one company of redeemed Rebels has been sent to the field in our service, and another is soon to follow.

A dispatch to the Associated Press says: "We have authority for contradicting the statement published in several of the Northern journals that Gen. Butler had succeeded in effecting the exchange of all the paroled Union prisoners captured prior to the 1st of September, 1862. No such arrangement has yet been made.

A dispatch from Cairo says: The steamer Mary E. Forsyth arrived here on Monday from Memphis, with 387 cabin passengers and 500 others, mostly refugees. Many wives of our officers also came, and a large number are waiting at Memphis for boats bound northward.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gens. Crittenden and McCook commenced its sessions at Louisville on the 2d. Major-Gens. Hunter and Cadwalader and Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth compose the Court. Col. Schriner is the Recorder.

A letter dated Mobile Bay, Jan. 9, in giving an account of an attempt to destroy a Rebel steamer aground on the bar, reports a sharp little fight between our fleet and Fort Morgan. We were unable to get the steamer out, but received no damage.

The Rebel news relative to affairs at Charleston is to the 28th instant. Five shells were fired into the city on that day, and Sumter returned five shots, all of which are said to have struck our batteries at Fort Gregg and Cummings Point.

The President and Senate have appointed A. Lawrence Foster to be Tax Commissioner for the District of Virginia, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes.

The 5th Maryland Regiment has reënlisted for three years, all excepting three members thereof, and they will probably do so. The greater portion of our Maryland Regiments will reënlist as their terms expire.

Samuel P. Ivins, editor of *The Athens* (Tenn.) *Post*, having been taken prisoner, Gen. Howard proposes to exchange him for Mr. A. D. Richardson of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now confined in "Libby."

Mr. Kitchen, unadmitted Member of Congress from the Martinsburg (Virginia) district, was driven from his home on Sunday last by an incursion of Rebel rough-riders.

It appears from dispatches read in the Rebel Congress that several brigades have reënlisted for the war, and strenuous efforts are being made to initiate a general movement to the same effect.

In pursuance of an order from Gen. Schofield, several persons were arrested at Louisville on the 30th, for kidnapping negroes in Missouri and selling them as slaves.

The number of prisoners at present confined in the Old Capitol [illegible] is as follows: In the Old Capitol, 757; Carroll prison, 287; total, 1,044.

Trustworthy intelligence says that Iowa has furnished about two thousand over her quota, and thereby placed herself out of the draft.

About three hundred Rebel prisoners have arrived in Boston from the West and enlisted in the United States Navy.

Admiral Farragut arrived in New-Orleans on the 21st, and was enthusiastically received.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

Twelve hundred colored troops have reënlisted for the war as veterans.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the seventh annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year 1863, we learn that the land between 106th and 110th streets has been added to the Park, all the proceedings for the purchase of said property having been completed. During the past year the work has progressed rapidly. The principal work now remaining to be done at the Park is the improvement of the recent addition, and the boundary walls. Allusion is made to the project of increasing the width of Seventh avenue to 150 feet, and of planting the whole line with shade trees, from the north end of the Park to the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, as heretofore authorized by the Legislature. There has been a large decrease in the number of men employed and of expenditures during the year. More than 79,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted, of which about 29,000 were from the Park Nurseries. The carriage drive now completed is about eight miles in length; bridle road, five miles; and walks, twenty miles. Over 4,000,000 persons visited the Park in 1863, and in one day over 9,000 carriages entered the drives. The necessity of the rule to prevent fast driving is stated, and no accident on the work has occurred to life or limb. The present accommodation for animals is merely temporary. The Zoölogical Society chartered several years since by the Legislature seems to have taken no steps toward establishing the garden. The musical entertainments have been received with increasing favor and are very largely attended. The conveniences for skating have been greatly increased, and the machinery for keeping the ice in order much improved. The report is exceedingly voluminous, and contains a good deal of interesting matter.

At the special election on Tuesday for Alderman of the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, Alexander L. Van Buren, the Republican Union candidate, was chosen over Francis Kelly, Democrat, by a majority of only seven votes. The poll was: Van Buren, 1,041; Kelly, 1,034. There was much anxiety about the result of this election, as, if the Democrats elected their candidate they would have one majority in the Board of Aldermen. As it is there is a tie—Republicans 10, Democrats 10.

A suit against the Adams Express Company, in which A. Bland sought to recover from the Company $2,272 seized by Morgan's guerrillas, while being carried from Louisville to Nashville, has just been decided against the plaintiff in the Jefferson (Ky.) Circuit Court. The point involved was, that guerrillas are "public enemies," and that a common carrier is not responsible for goods seized by them. Judge Muir's opinion says that the Southern Rebellion had, long before the contract to carry Bland's money was made, transcended the bounds of a mere insurrection and had "taken the shape of war;" and Morgan's guerrillas, being under the orders of the leaders of the Rebellion, were public enemies; and that our Government has recognised this fact by treating Rebels as belligerents—all of which the plaintiff knew. By a well-understood rule of law "the acts of God or of the public enemies" only can excuse carriers from repairing losses arising therefrom. The case will, it is said, be taken to the Court of Appeals. It is one of great importance, involving millions of dollars to the community.

Frederick Brown, the younger brother of the soldier and martyr, whose heroism has become historic, has been recommended by leading Anti-Slavery Representatives in Congress for the position of Superintendent of the Government Colony of Freedmen at Arlington Hights, and he will probably receive the appointment. He is a man of excellent character, a true friend of freedom, and has always entertained the sentiments for which his brother gave up his life. Shortly, a Freedmen's bureau will be organized in one of the Departments, under which Superintendents of the Freedmen in the several States will be appointed, and there is good reason to suppose that Mr. Brown will be appointed to the Superintendency of Virginia. In that event a striking act of poetic justice will be acknowledged. Less than five years ago, John Brown, whose "soul is marching on," suffered a felon's doom, at the hands of men who are now recognized as outlaws and felons wherever a love of liberty and justice are cherished.

James B. Clay, a son of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, died on Tuesday night in the City of Montreal. He was a Secessionist, and a fugitive at the time of his death. He thoroughly sympathized with the Rebels, and since his residence in Canada has been hand-in-glove with Vallandigham and other fugitive Rebels in concocting plots against the United States Government. Mr. Clay was born in November, 1817, in the City of Washington.

The Lewiston Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River was blown away by a severe gale of wind on Monday. This bridge was 1,043 feet in length and was suspended by ten massive cables, which passed over stone towers, and were fastened to anchors imbedded in the solid rock. It was considered a finished specimen of workmanship, and its perfect safety was never called in question. Its location, however, exposed it to the full sweep of the wind.

The leading citizens of Bath, N. Y., gave a dinner in honor of Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averill on the 28th ult., at which the Hon. Constant Cook presided. Remarks were made by Ex-Gov. R. Campbell, Judge G. H. McMaster, Joseph Fellows, esq., Clark Bell, esq., and R. L. Underhill, esq. Gen. Averill is a native of Steuben County and for a long time a resident of Bath, and he was received on the occasion of his visit with distinguished consideration.

The marine disasters for January show an aggregate of thirty-five vessels. Of this number, six were ships, six were barks, six were brigs, fifteen were schooners, and two were steamers. Of the above, three were captured and burned, three were abandoned at sea, and four were sunk. The total value of the property lost, destroyed and abandoned is estimated at one million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

An interesting debate occurred between Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, during the recent anniversary meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, at Boston, in which Mr. Phillips condemned and Mr. Garrison sustained the Administration of President Lincoln, insisting that Mr. Lincoln advances in the direction of freedom as rapidly as the people do, and that that is about as much as could reasonably be expected at his hands.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock on the 29th ult. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire-engine, waiting transportation to New-York for repairs were destroyed. The loss has not yet been estimated.

The inclement weather of this Winter, and dearth of employment for laborers, during the suspension of internal navigation as well as general commerce, is very hard upon the poorer classes of working people, and their need and suffering from sickness is very great. The Commissioners of Charities have already relieved the necessities of about 8,000 families, with very many more cases under consideration.

On Thursday night the steam propeller Tompkins, employed in carrying stores, caught fire at the wharf at Fort Washington, below Alexandria. There being powder on board, the officers and crew made their escape ashore, and the boat was cast loose. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat blew up with a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was felt in Alexandria and Washington.

The Delaware Legislature have elected George Read Riddle to the U. S. Senate for the unexpired term of James A. Bayard, resigned. Mr. Riddle received 18 votes; blank, 8. Mr. Riddle was sustained by the entire Copperhead vote, the Union men voting blank. Mr. Riddle's friends also adopted a resolution fully indorsing the course of the retiring Senator.

In the Maryland Senate on the 28th, the Convention bill was passed by a vote of 13 to 9; a bill almost identical passed the House on the same day by 45 to 17. They provide for a vote on calling a Convention, and for the election of delegates thereto on the 6th of April. Should the project be approved, the Convention will meet on the 26th of April.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th and 18th instant are received by the Empire City. A Young Men's Union Association was organized in New-Orleans on the night of the 16th inst., J. P. Sullivan is the President. The Free State Union Association of the First District held a well-filled meeting the same night.

Speaker Penney of the Pennsylvania Senate has ordered a Senatorial election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major White, now a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C. The election takes place on the 19th inst. This election will no doubt, give one majority to the Union men in our Senate.

Later advices from Ecuador state that Mosquera had been successful in an engagement, and was marching on Quito, where he has probably arrived. It was said that the President of Ecuador had been taken prisoner. There were fears of a revolution in Guayaquil.

The bark Jenny Ford, which sailed from San Francisco on the 31st of January for Puget Sound, was wrecked on the North Breakers a few hours after leaving port, and will, it is feared, prove a total loss. Twenty lives were lost by this disaster.

Col. Cobb of Wisconsin has presented to the House of Representatives two memorials asking for the impeachment of Judge Miller of that State. The matter is to be fully investigated by the Judiciary Committee, to whom the matter has been referred.

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has ordered an election for County Officers in those districts now under Union control. A rigid oath is prescribed, and disloyal persons will not be allowed to vote.

On the 28th the gunboat Eutaw ran a distance of 45 miles and back on the Potomac in five and a half hours, with the tide in her favor going down. She averaged eighteen miles per hour.

The steamer Minna, a prize to the United States steamer Circassian, was sold at Boston on Tuesday to private parties for $71,000.

A fight occurred near Fort Sumner on the 5th, in which our troops routed the Navajo Indians, killing 40 and wounding 25.

At a fire in Columbia, S. C., recently, $3,000,000 worth of cotton and $100,000 worth of other stuff was consumed.

Representative Elijah Ward of New-York has been confined to his lodgings for the past week by illness.

Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis on the 29th inst., and had a cordial welcome by the best citizens.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1864.

Once more the country hears from the President a summons to arms. A draft is ordered for 500,000 men to serve three years or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March next ensuing. So many as may have been enlisted or drafted before the 1st of March, not heretofore credited, will be deducted; in other words, the draft is for so many men as shall not have been raised by March 1 on the last call for 300,000; and for 200,000 more.

Men of New-York, if you do not like a draft, you have just four weeks in which to avoid it by volunteering. The country needs the services of her sons in the field, and must have them. Volunteer if you will—the more the better—but if on the first day of March the ranks of our depleted armies are not filled, you must face the music of the draft.

It is no hour for caviling, for political dissensions, for complaints of inactivity or incompetence. The Rebellion is gathering its strength for one last desperate struggle. The Union must meet it. Jefferson Davis is sweeping into the ranks of his traitor armies every inhabitant of the States which own his sway. In East Tennessee his columns are already in motion; elsewhere they are waiting only for augmented numbers. It is no longer a secret that the next campaign is meant to carry the war to Northern soil. If it fails—as fail it will—the Rebellion goes hopelessly down, never more capable of carrying on a war on its present scale. But that it may surely and utterly fail, the Union needs more men in the field than it has to-day; needs and must have men enough to put success beyond all question. Hence the call of the President. Let it be responded to with the same alacrity and eager patriotism as when Sumter first woke the nation from its deep dream of peace.

A TALK WITH DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of our State are invited to choose one Delegate from each Assembly District to a State Convention which will assemble at Albany on the 24th prox. to choose seventy Delegates from our State to their next National Convention—in other words, to inaugurate the Presidential canvass of 1864. This, then, seems a fit opportunity for a few words of well-considered, earnest counsel.

We have some thousands of readers who account themselves members of the Democratic party. The logic—very bad, in our view—whereby many of them justify such adhesion runs thus: "The Democratic is the popular party—the party of the country—the party which will be in power at least two-thirds of the time—it commits mistakes and is led into errors, like other parties; but, after all, it is a patriotic party; its instincts are right; and it is better to stick to it and help to work it off a lee-shore than abandon it to the wreckers." Such logic as this—mistaken as it seems to us—retains thousands in its ranks who dissent from very much that it has affirmed and done.

In the Autumn of 1862, the country threw itself into the hands of this party. Connecticut, it was claimed, was carried by it; while New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin (on the Home vote) rallied to its standard. It seemed as though every thing was going Democratic.

Another year passed, and all was changed. Why? What induced so sudden and general a revulsion? We answer,

The Democratic party used the power thus restored to it in such manner as to abet and encourage the traitor Disunionists—the enemies of our country. This suited a great many Democrats; but it aggrieved and alienated others. The first Messages of Govs. Seymour and Parker; the "Peace" demonstrations in the Legislatures of New-Jersey and Illinois; the nominations of T. H. Seymour, Woodward, and Vallandigham; the Fourth-of-July orations of Frank Pierce and Horatio Seymour—these, and many more such, alarmed and disgusted tens of thousands, who wanted to vote Democratic as their fathers did before them; but *did not* want to vote for Jeff. Davis and Disunion. Hence the discomfiture of the Democrats in the elections of all the loyal States for 1863—New-Jersey excepted.

Shall these lessons pass unheeded? Will you run your heads viciously against a stone wall? There were not three Democrats, fit for Justice of the Peace in Connecticut, who *could* have lost the State last Spring, yet one of these was nominated for Governor. There was just *one* man in Ohio who could have been beaten out of human shape in running as Democratic candidate for Governor of that State; yet that man was nominated. How much more of this will be enough?

The Democratic party might have been dominant in most Free States to-day. It had only to refuse to commit suicide. Just as the Republican Administration of Madison would have broken down during the War of 1812, had it not been upheld by the mad folly of the Hartford Convention Federalists, so the Republican Administration of 1861 would have broken down but for the similar conduct of its opponents.

War is wasteful, burdensome, exacting. Almost everybody wants to get out of it so soon as may be. People hate to pay heavy taxes, and stand conscriptions, and roll up enormous debts. An overloaded man always likes to shift his load frequently from one shoulder to the other. There is always prodigality, and rapacity, and rascality, evinced in the management of a great war; and an Opposition that stands firmly by the country while resisting its rulers is morally certain to rise in popular favor.

If, now, the Democratic party chooses to be led by its Vallandighams and T. H. Seymours in the Presidential contest at hand, it may read its fortune in the last year's Election returns. The choice to do and fare otherwise is open to it: Will it throw away that chance?

"But we must be *conservative* on the Slavery question," say some.

It was rather irreverently said of the late Daniel Webster, '*He is always riding a dead horse.*' That would seem not an alluring sort of equitation; yet how many people seem attracted to it?

—'Then you mean that Slavery is dead?'

No, we do not. Slavery is *not* dead. It is mortally wounded; yet it may waste the next thirty years in dying. For all purposes of utility, or even of pecuniary profit, it is dead; for purposes of mischief and disturbance, it may 'still live' for the next quarter of a century.

But if the Democratic party, through its National Convention next July, were to recognize the fact that Slavery is virtually dead—that, so far as it lives at all henceforth, it will live only for evil and obstruction—and were to say firmly and kindly to the South, "We stood by your 'rights' till you transformed them into wrongs by treason: Now Slavery is death-struck by your own hand, and we neither regret nor shall attempt to revive it," we feel sure that you would powerfully contribute to the speedy and thorough restoration of National unity and peace, while greatly improving your chances of success in the canvass. And if you should put up candidates who have always stood by their country in stern resistance to slaveholding treason, you would stand a good chance of success.

Gentlemen, we do not belong to your party—never did, and probably never shall. We do not believe that your doing as we suggest would help our party or its candidates; we *do* believe it would sensibly benefit our country. Ponder it and act!

SAFETY OF THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Certain pensive Cassandras of the day delight in playing with the public fears by the predictions of disaster and ruin which will result, as they pretend, from the realization of the abolition policy in the United States. If we are to believe these hoarse prophets of impending evil, the hour which brings the system of Slavery in this country to an end will be the signal for all the vials of wrath to be poured upon our devoted heads—the area devoted to freedom in consequence of the prowess of our soldiers will have lost its value—the whole system of industry will be deranged by the absence of compulsory labor—and a general crash in the world of business and finance will succeed the perils and sacrifices of war.

But we can have no light on the prospects of the future save in the experience of the past. The results of emancipation are not to be determined by clamorous debate, but by examining its effects under circumstances more or less similar to those of this country. In the admirable work of the distinguished French writer, M. Cochin, of which the second edition has just been brought out, we have a plentiful storehouse of facts and illustrations, showing the beneficent influence of freedom, which are no less conclusive than interesting. He discusses the subject in all its branches, and proves incontestably that the policy of emancipation in the French, English, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch colonies has had the most favorable results both in an industrial, commercial, and social point of view.

In the English West India colonies, for example, whose condition bore many obvious resemblances to our own, the transition of the negroes from Slavery to freedom was effected without disturbance—the material prosperity of each of the islands was greatly increased—a striking progress took place in industrial habits—and individual improvement kept pace with the elevation of the social condition. Not only was the change attended with complete tranquillity—no vengeance, no tumult, no incendiarism, no bloodshed—but [illegible] advance in the state of the people was at once exhibited. The number of marriages was prodigious—schools and churches were filled to overflowing—the love of property was greatly developed—and a wholesome and potent stimulus was everywhere given to industry and production. In 1838, the number of negroes in the whole island of Jamaica who had become freeholders amounted to 2,114, while two years afterward it was nearly quadrupled, reaching 7,340.

On the 1st of January, 1843, the negroes had built in the County of Berbice alone, 1,184 houses since emancipation, and had brought under cultivation nearly 7,000 acres of land which they had purchased. The value of the exportations from England to the colonies during the last six years of Slavery was $13,915,000, during the apprenticeship (1835–'38) it was $17,890,000, while in the first year of freedom it attained to $20,012,313, and the second year to $17,463,670. In Jamaica, the most important of the English slave colonies, the number of free villages settled by the negroes before 1843, on an extent of at least 10,000 acres, was estimated at from 150 to 200. About 10,000 heads of families had constructed more than 3,000 cabins, and expended in four years for the purchase of lands and erection of houses more than $800,000.

Take another instance from one of the leading staples of West India production as illustrating the effect of emancipation on industry. The average quantity of sugar imported annually from the British West Indies during the six years preceding the abolition of Slavery had been 3,965,034 quintals. During the four years of apprenticeship it was 3,058,000 quintals; during the first year of freedom (1839) 2,824,000 quintals; during the second (1840) 2,210,000 quintals, and during the third (1841) 2,151,117 quintals. But under the influence of this diminution of quantity, the prices rose from $23 90 in 1831, and $26 94 in 1834, successively to $28 96, $32 40, and even to $37 12 in 1840. So that the gross incomes of the colonies increased, since, according to the calculations of Lord Stanley, the sale produced, during the six years prior to emancipation, an average of $5,320,000; for the four years' apprenticeship $6,223,000; for the first year of freedom, $6,530,000; and for the second year of freedom, $5,824,000. A similar result is presented by M. Broglie, in his celebrated report of 1843, on the colonial questions in France, who states a reduction of one-fourth in the importation of sugar produced by slave colonies, but the colonists, as a whole, have received a higher price, and obtained a gross revenue superior to that realized before.

The experience of other colonies presents the same character. It shows the benign effects of emancipation. It demonstrates that the exercise of social justice may be of as great advantage to the material interests of the nation as it is a triumph to the cause of humanity. Facts and figures on a question like this should have more weight than windy speculations or sonorous appeals to the fears of the public. The mass of evidence adduced by M. Cochin has the force of mathematical and statistical tables, and is worth more than volumes of modern apocalyptic visions.

THE GREAT LOAN.

The Five-Twenty Loan has been taken, with hundreds of applicants still unsupplied. The eagerness with which it has been absorbed among ourselves is the great financial event of American history. Five Hundred Millions is a vast sum for even England to borrow at one time, though, from an experience of centuries, possessed of an expertness in the art of borrowing exceeding all other nations. For this country it is, in appearance at least, a much larger sum. We are not yet accustomed to such figures. But the people of England come into the world with great debt as a fixed element of national existence. They are educated to believe in it as a public blessing, and that it can never be paid off. Knowing that it never has been, they readily concede that it never will be.

But with us the feeling is widely different. A great national debt has heretofore been a great national horror. The sentiment is yet in healthful activity among us. The increasing volume of debt during the Revolution was the paramount discouragement of the war. Our fathers had everything but money and credit. From similar causes we suffered all forms of humiliation in the second war with England. Government bonds were at that time sold at less than 80 for 100, and payment taken in bank notes at 30 to 40 per cent below specie. Even on such terms it was difficult to obtain this depreciated currency. But the funded debt of both wars was subsequently paid off. No other nation has been known to do the like. England may have been more expert at borrowing, but in the art of paying off her record is a perfect blank. We borrow readily at par, while she has rarely done so, and has repeatedly been guilty of repudiation.

Next to the magnitude of the Five-twenty Loan is the striking feature that it was taken by our own citizens, and at par. Without doubt, a portion of the bonds have gone to Europe, but it is now clear that no such aid was necessary. Our own people would have absorbed the whole. Immediately on its being closed, it advanced 4½, showing conclusively that a large class of buyers remained unsupplied. The facts are significant indications of the national advancement in wealth, of confidence in the stability of the Government, and of popular acquiescence in the policy of the Administration. To the latter they hold out instructive encouragement that, so long as that policy is honestly and vigorously maintained, so long will the capital of the people be freely poured out to assure a national pacification.

This loan may be regarded as the beginning only of our funded debt. So far, we have triumphantly silenced the mercenary organs of British hostility, whose earliest and loudest prediction was that we should be compelled to borrow in Europe, and at rates dictated by London and Paris. But the sinister cry has ceased. Europe, in common with ourselves, is confounded by the magnitude of our resources. In place of [illegible] for money, her capitalists come to us for bonds. If the demand thus begun be now a limited one, it is nevertheless evidence of growing confidence. As that increases so will the demand, until, as on all previous occasions, millions of our public debt will be absorbed by foreign holders. If we have thus suddenly developed a European aptitude for creating debt, we are at the same time demonstrating our ability to create revenue to discharge both interest and principal. The financial skill of Europe is directed to the single object of paying interest. Our uniform policy has been to pay our debts. How that policy is to be successfully reënacted, it is unnecessary to discuss. But we know that during the existence of former debts, each political party, as it assumed power, promised economy, and when resigning it, plumed itself on having paid off more of the National debt than its predecessor. No matter how bald a dodge it was for popularity, yet the Nation was the gainer. It was moreover a successful argument with the masses. Hence it will be re-adopted in the future. If Rebellion has thus far been the most successful device for plunging us in debt, so will parties be regarded as meritorious in proportion to the rapidity with which they discharge it. With a steady competition of this character, we shall again astonish the world by once more swinging clear.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Johnson has issued a proclamation, under date of Jan. 26, for the regulation of the elections to be held in Tennessee on the first Saturday in March, for county officers. During the Rebellion a great part of the State has been without such officers, and constant inconvenience to the people in the transaction of ordinary business between individuals, and in the regulation of town and county affairs, has been the result. The County Courts have care of the poor, of the roads, of public property, of taxes, of estates of deceased persons, and of a multitude of other concerns equally essential to the machinery of local government. This machinery may be set in motion even while that of the State is at rest, and under proper rules will in no way affect the relations of the people or of the State to the United States authorities. The step which Gov. Johnson proposes to take he further recommends as initiatory to the reorganization and restoration of the State, and he establishes such regulations for the elections as will materially contribute to that end. "It is not expected," says Gov. Johnson, "that the enemies of the United States will propose to vote, nor is it intended that they be permitted to vote or hold office." The qualifications of electors are duly set forth, and they are required to take the following oath:

"I solemnly swear, that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties, and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations, made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God."

If a Rebel wants to take that oath, he must make up his mind to perjury; "mental reservation" will not help him. It is still further provided that the same oath shall be taken by all Judges and other officers before entering upon their duties.

Gov. Johnson goes to work in a straightforward, sensible way. There is an actual need of the officers whom he proposes to have elected; they are wanted to do every day's business. But the State in its present condition has obviously no need of any other Governor than a military one, and all its higher administration can be best conducted, until the State Constitution is reformed, by military rule. It will be time enough to elect State functionaries when a Constitutional Convention shall have given them a Free State to govern.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The breach between Austria and Prussia on the one side and the German nation with a majority of the minor German Governments on the other is widening. The two Great Powers have been again outvoted at the Federal Diet. They had proposed to the Diet to occupy Schleswig, if Denmark should refuse to suspend the new Constitution (that of "November") by which Schleswig was incorporated with Denmark Proper; but as this seemed to imply an eventual recognition of the claims of King Christian IX. to Schleswig and Holstein, the Diet rejected it by 11 against 5 votes, only Hesse Cassel, the two Mecklenburgs and a majority of those small princes who conjointly cast the sixteenth vote in the Minor Council voting with Austria and Prussia. These two Powers then declared that they would take the matter in hand themselves. This seems to imply a determination to act in direct opposition to the resolution which the Federal Diet may pass, and thus Austria and Prussia deliberately put themselves in the same relation to the Federal law of Germany, which, according to their declarations, has caused them to make war upon Denmark—a singular inconsistency, certainly, and which shows irrefutably that there is an utter lack of principle in the higher regions of European diplomacy.

A second incident of considerable importance in the progress of the Schleswig-Holstein question, since we last referred to it, is a French note to the minor German Governments. The notes of the Second Empire are proverbially mysterious and sphinx-like, yet the tenor of this one is unmistakably friendly to the course pursued by these Powers, in opposition both to Denmark and to the Governments of Austria and Prussia. The treaty of 1852, the only basis on which Denmark and England ground the claims of King Christian to the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, and which was drawn up by Lord Palmerston, is called by Drouyn de Lhuys an "impotent performance," which has been "condemned by events." France finds fault with this treaty, because "the German Confederacy had not taken a direct part in it." If a conference is to be convoked at all that Power thinks that it is not to be placed in "opposition to the Federal Diet by inviting the plenipotentiaries to discuss what may practically already be decided." Finally it is declared that the Emperor, before consenting to the Conference, must first be convinced whether "the views of the German States in this respect have undergone any change."

There is, in general, hardly anything in the French note to which the Governments of the minor German States can object. Those who believe in the Napoleonic ideas, or pretend to do so, have undoubtedly a right to quote this note as a proof that Napoleon is in earnest in his advocacy of the nationality principle; but we dare say that in the bulk of the Progressive party of Germany, the shrewd circular of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys will first of all call up the reminiscence of the "Rheinbund," that compulsion of small German governments into an alliance with France, which Napoleon I. built upon the ruins of the German Empire.

England continues to send threatening notes to the minor German Courts, but the latter, whether it is that they are emboldened by the attitude of France or that they have mustered sufficient courage in view of the unanimity of the German people, have given, in some instances, a very tart reply. Thus the Saxon Minister complains of the offensive tone of the remonstrance against the warlike operations of the Federal troops made by the British Minister at Dresden, of the rashness of his assertions, and his ignorance of the real facts of the case, and says the conduct of the Federal troops in Holstein is a matter which does not concern foreign Powers.

To sum up briefly the situation when the Australasian left, it would appear to have been as follows: Denmark is willing to consent to a Conference, but insists on the integrity of the monarchy, and threatens to fight the German troops as soon as they enter Schleswig; the majority of the Federal German Diet seem to support the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg, as Duke of both Schleswig and Holstein, and demand the occupation of the two Duchies; Austria and Prussia want Schleswig to be occupied, in order to compel Denmark to dissolve again the parliamentary union between Denmark Proper and the Duchies; England substantially agrees with the views of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and urges Denmark to withdraw the November Constitution. France seems to be highly elated at the increasing complications, and urgently proclaims the Napoleonic idea of the Nationality Principle as one of the political gospels of the nineteenth century.

The question has now become so complicated as to baffle all prediction as to its final issue. For the present, we can only watch its progress and show its bearing upon the general condition of Europe.

OUR CLAIM AGAINST ENGLAND FOR INDEMNITY.

No reader of Mr. Seward's voluminous diplomatic correspondence can fail to be struck with the remarkable change which, in the course of the diplomatic year (November, 1862—October, 1863), has taken place in the attitude of the British Cabinet with regard to our country. We need not stop to prove this by elaborate arguments; the fact is so obvious that few will be found to gainsay it. It is sufficient to point to one well-known fact. Toward the close of the year the English Cabinet did, at the urgent request of the Government of the United States, what at the beginning of the year they declared themselves unable to do—they stopped suspicious vessels, and required of them satisfactory evidence that they were not intended for the Rebel service. Since the stoppage of the Alexandra, no more Rebel vessels have openly left England; from which we naturally infer that if the English Government had acted similarly in the case of the Alabama, one of the principal and most prolific causes of irritation between the two countries would have been avoided.

While the conversion of the British Cabinet to better principles in the neutrality question has been a cause of great gratification to all desiring the continuance of amicable relations between England and the United States, the question remains to be settled what ought England to do in order to repair the great injuries inflicted upon our commerce by the privateers built in English ports and mostly manned with English seamen. The Government of the United States has from the start assumed the ground that England is clearly bound to pay us a full indemnification for all the losses suffered by our commerce from these privateers. The reasons for this demand made by the United States are elaborately developed in a dispatch from Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated Dec. 30, 1862. Mr. Adams shows that in 1794 the United States paid the indemnification demanded by Great Britain for depredations committed upon British commerce by French cruisers fitted out in the ports of the United States, and that, from the words used upon this occasion by Mr. Jefferson, the deduction appears to be inevitable that the principle of compensation in the case derived its only force from the omission by the United States to prevent a wrong done to the commerce of a nation with which they were at peace.

Of still greater importance is it, that the British Government of that day considered itself equitably entitled to full indemnity, not simply for the hostile acts of Frenchmen in American ports, but for the loss and damage suffered on the high seas by reason of assistance rendered to them by citizens of the United States. This, Mr. Adams says, will clearly appear by reference to the fourth article of the project of a treaty proposed by Lord Grenville to Mr. Jay, on the 30th of August, 1794. The words are these:

"And it is further agreed that, if it shall appear that in the course of the war loss and damage have been sustained by his Majesty's subjects, by reason of the capture of their vessels and merchandise, such capture having been made either within the limits of the jurisdiction of the said States, or by *vessels armed in the ports of said States*, or by vessels commanded or *owned by the citizens of said States*, the United States will make full satisfaction for such loss or damage, the same being to be ascertained by commissioners in the manner already mentioned in this article."

Earl Russell, in replying to the above dispatch [illegible], has not a word of explanation of the British opinion of 1794. We must, therefore, infer that if he repudiates the principle then formally laid down, it is because it now happens to operate against England. He merely insists that the English Government had done all that was in its power to prevent the sailing of the Alabama. "Do you mean," he asks Mr. Adams, "that her Majesty's Government, in construing a penal statute, or in carrying into effect the provisions of a penal statute, were to hurry at once to decision, and to seize a ship building and fitting out at Liverpool without being satisfied by evidence that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act had been violated in the case of such vessel? Do you mean that her Majesty's Government were to dispense with proof, and to inflict injury upon the Queen's subjects by seizing a ship upon your mere assertion that the owners of that ship were violating the law?"

The best answer to these queries, and the best proof that in not stopping the Alabama the English Government neglected to do its duty, were a few months later given by Earl Russell himself in stopping the Alexandra.

The Government of the United States did not press the question to an immediate decision. Mr. Adams was instructed to present a bill of indemnification for every further loss inflicted upon our commerce by the Alabama and other Rebel privateers built in England. We do not wonder that Earl Russell, as Mr. Adams writes to Mr. Seward, under date of Sept. 18, became "a little sensitive to the multiplication of the claims for damages." He observed that "such pretensions were entirely at variance with the principles of international law, and with the decisions of American Courts of the highest authorities," and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that "Mr. Adams might not be instructed again to put forward claims which her Majesty's Government could not admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice."

Mr. Seward, in reply dated Oct. 6, 1863, briefly summed up the reasons upon which he based the right of the United States to claim indemnification. He added, however, that "there is no fair and just form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which we shall not be willing to submit them."

This concludes the history of the indemnity question as far as it can be traced in the published volume of Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence. Our readers will remember that there have not been wanting in England eloquent voices, which have warned the Government of England against the consequences of their allowing the most palpable violation of the neutrality law. We have published in our columns the speech made by Mr. Cobden, and a letter from Prof. J.-W. Newman on this question. We doubt not that the justice of our claims, when the proper time will be thought to have come for demanding a settlement, will be admitted by all the impartial minds in England.

Idaho for the Union.

We are at last in possession of the returns of the recent Territorial Election in Idaho. The total vote polled was 7,912, of which Gov. Wallace, the Union candidate, received 4,389, and Judge Cannady, Copperhead, received 3,523, giving the former a clear majority of 866 votes.

Idaho has thus placed herself clearly and decidedly right upon the Union question, a consummation as gratifying as it was unexpected to us.

Knowing that for two years past it had been the refuge of all the scalawags who had been driven by the law, fear of the draft, or the condemnation of public opinion, from all the surrounding Territories and States, we had feared that their vote would outnumber that of the more substantial and orderly class of citizens. The election, however, has dispelled that fear, and raised Idaho very much in the estimation of the public abroad.

Gov. Wm. H. Wallace, the delegate elect, is an excellent man. He is well known, and deservedly popular throughout the country of the North Pacific slope—in Oregon, Washington, and the new Territory he has now the honor to represent. Moreover, it is not his first experience in Congress, having been delegate from Washington Territory for one or more terms of Congress. He will make an able and faithful representative, and prove an honor and valuable aid to the Great West in the Halls of Congress.

We annex the vote by counties and districts:

County or District.	Wallace.	Cannady.
Boise County, west slope	2,835	2,373
Idaho County, west slope	217	113
Nez Perce, west slope	208	159
Missoula, west slope	13	53
Shoshone, west slope	63	69
Bannack City, east slope	265	13
Nevada City, east slope	51	174
Biven's Gulch, east slope	29	59
Virginia City, east slope	220	433
Prickly Pear, east slope	11	..
Fort Laramie, east slope	479	..
Total	4,389	3,523

West slope, 6,100; east slope, 1,812.

The Legislative Assembly stands as follows:

COUNCIL.—Boise County, Joseph Miller and Ephraim Smith; Nez Perce County, E. B. Waterbury; Idaho County, L. Stanford; Shoshone County, Stanford Capps; East Slope, William C. Rheem and N. P. Langford.

HOUSE.—Boise County, C. P. Bodfish, M. C. Brown, W. R. Keithly, R. B. Campbell, and Milton Kelly; Nez Perce County, L. Bacon*; Idaho County, A. Leland and John Wood; Shoshone County, James Orr; Missoula County, Albert Clark*; East Slope, L. C. Miller, Mark A. Moore*, and James Tufts.

In the Council there are six Union and one Copperhead. In the House ten Union and three Copperheads, showing the Territory pretty unanimously "sound on the goose." [Denver (Colorado) News, Jan. 17.

* Copperhead.

FROM MEXICO.

Another Fight and Revolution in Matamoras—Cortina Defeats Ruiz—Cause of the Result—The Foreign Consuls.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 12, 1864.

The "norther" having blown out this forenoon a fight has come off to night. From the best information it appears that some time in the afternoon, why I have been unable to ascertain, Cardenas, an officer of Cortina's command was shot in the court of the Government House, which is occupied by Ruiz. In a short time Cortina, whose troops were in the "*Plaza de C[illegible]*," turned out his men and planted some of his cannon in the street near the Leandolt's Coffee House. Ruiz then posted his guns in the street near the church, at the [illegible] corner of the "*Plaza Principal.*" About dusk the ball opened by a cannonade in the very heart of the city, without any previous notice having been given, the intervals between the cannon shots being filled by the irregular rifle practice on the part of the soldiers on both sides, many of whom are perched on the house tops, which is still kept up. It seems that Ruiz has two guns of large caliber, (it is said they are 24 pounders), while Cortina has five, none of which are of a larger caliber than 9 pounds. The cannon are not fired very rapidly, and appear to be doing much more damage to the bricks and mortar than to the opposing forces. The same may be said of the rifle practice. On the whole, the fight seems to go on precisely like that which took place here between Capistran and Carvajal (and which were witnessed by your Correspondent) two years ago, only there is rather more of a cannonade.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1 O'CLOCK.—The firing still continues, having been suspended for about half an hour upon the crossing over of a body of troops from Brownsville, sent by Gen. Herron to protect the American Consulate, after which it was resumed, and still continues. It is rumored that Cortina [illegible] and captured one of Ruiz's guns, which seems to be worked with more activity than before. It is of no use to sit up longer. The fight will keep on all night.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—The fight is over and Cortina is master of the situation. Ruiz's forces have been utterly routed, and Ruiz himself, with his principal adherents, is said to be in Brownsville.

When I retired last night the firing was progressing as usual, and was kept up, as I learn, during the whole night. Three regiments were sent over by Gen. Herron, together with four pieces of horse-artillery, to protect the Consulate. A large crowd stood on the bank at Brownsville, witnessing the combat as though it were a panorama. This morning the troops returned, escorting wagons laden with iron safes filled with coin and with valuables of all sorts deposited in the Consul's office for safety. The Consul and his family went along. The firing still continued, though chiefly with small arms.

Ruiz and his troops, which were both more numerous and better disciplined than those of Cortina, seem to have been penned up in the block in which the Government House is situated, and to have stood at bay, though firing but little for some hours. At last they gave way, a portion marching down the river in good order, and though fired on, moving steadily forward without returning a shot, and the rest breaking in wild confusion and running toward the Cruz ferry (opposite Brownsville) and other points on the river. Some were pursued by a few of Cortina's men and made to surrender. Others escaped by swimming the river. A few managed to cross at the ferry. Ex-Gov. Albino Lopez was shot through the head.

On the whole, considering the length of the conflict and the amount of the firing, there have been but few killed—in all perhaps not over 25, but that cannot be known with certainty for some days.

Now for the explanation of the result. It appears from the statements of Ruiz's friends now in Brownsville that when the adjustment (*arreglo*) between Ruiz and Serna was made, a printed copy of which was sent you, it was further agreed that the ammunition in Matamoras was to be divided between their commanding officers. This ammunition was there, and had been for some time in the charge of Cortina. The *crinolinos* state that Cortina delivered over to them the right number of boxes of ammunition, which they received without inspection. When the fight began they opened the boxes, and then found them to contain only common balls of a size unsuitable to Ruiz's guns, rifle balls, and no powder. Of course when Ruiz, though at the head of a superior force, found that after having fired away all the cartridges in his caissons and in the cartouche boxes of his men he could get no more, it was madness to think of fighting longer. He is said to have had 1,000 while Cortina had only 500 men. As Serna is not far off he will now probably return and act as Governor. If not, Cortina will assume to either occupy or fill the office, and Juarez will probably recognize the *de facto* Government. As the combatants are all liberals, he can do no better. So much for the last revolution in "Heroic Matamoras."

Time only remains for brief comment on the conduct of the foreign Consuls, which has been such that it should not pass without censure. When the hostile forces, after peaceably occupying different portions of the city for some days, and especially after their chiefs had put forth a placard stating that they had compromised their differences, got ready to fight, and posted their cannon in the streets on Tuesday afternoon, these consuls ought to have borne in mind that the place was filled with women and children, and with foreign merchants and their employees—all non-combatants. It was their duty to have endeavored to prevent a cannonade without notice in the heart of the town by the only method practicable—by uniting in a request to Gen. Herron that he, as the head of the nearest available

force, would send over troops and prevent a fight from occurring until non-combatants and foreign property could be removed. It was no war. It was a mere combat in a crowded town between people wishing to get the control of the Custom-House—and of the same political party.

Had the foreign Consuls united in the request the commander of any civilized force near at hand would have been bound, on broad humanitarian grounds, to have interfered, and by doing so he would have saved both property and life. A general who might feel a delicacy as to volunteering to protect more than the consulate of his own nation, would not be apt to refuse to act on the broad grounds of humanity at the joint request of the foreign Consuls. I cannot learn that any such request was made. Precedent for it is not wanting. The French commander acted on a similar petition in Syria, and the world said he did well. So did the Austrian General in regard to Cracow.

The propriety of the move is so obvious that the question naturally comes up—Why did not the foreign Consuls at Metamoras unite in asking Gen. Herron to give protection to all entitled to it, to prevent a populous town from being cannonaded without notice? Was it because, like Mr. Paul Zorn, the English Consul, and Mr. Oettling, the Prussian Consul, they were so implicated by sympathy or otherwise with the Rebellion that they were ashamed to invoke, under proper circumstances, the protection of the United States Government for themselves and the citizens of their respective countries? It is for them to answer. RIO GRANDE.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Knoxville Again Threatened—A Cavalry Fight at Dandridge—The Enemy Worsted—Gen. Longstreet Re-enforced by Ewell and Hill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 21, 1864.

Military authorities here differ as to whether we are to have a renewal of the siege of Knoxville or not. Our cavalry troops held their position at Dandridge on Sunday last, and inflicted serious chastisement upon the enemy. We fell back, not because we were defeated, but from other and prudential considerations. One of these, I learn, was the fear of being flanked by the enemy's cavalry, which were known or suspected to be crossing the French Broad above Dandridge. Some assert that positive information had reached us, through unquestioned sources, that Longstreet had been reënforced by the two corps of Ewell and Hill, and as coming down upon us in full force. The purpose of holding Dandridge, or of fighting for its possession as a foraging district, was accordingly merged in a more important strategical one—the preservation of indispensable points in the rear. I am not at liberty to detail the movements of our forces since the time above mentioned, beyond the statement that they have been of such a nature as to counteract the designs of the enemy, either in its occupation of the valleys along the south side of French Broad, or of marching again on Knoxville.

Some excitement has prevailed here for three days past, growing out of fears that the town may again be surrounded and besieged. There is a stampede of some parties, and a packing up and looking about for a lighting place by others, whose experience during the previous siege does not invite to a repetition of the entertainment. The season of the year, however, and the long distance from here to the "United States," or "God's country," as the soldiers call it, are terrible obstacles in the way of migrating with a *large* family of children. The river from Loudon, by the steamboats, is the favorite route, only there is such a jam of people of all sorts claiming transportation by that route as to make it both very uncertain and certainly uncomfortable. The journey over the mountains is not to be thought of except for the most robust on horseback. Settlers and others who rushed in here after the siege have sold out and made small fortunes. Those who have come later, and whose stocks linger on their hands unsold, are getting nervous, and prices have a downward tendency somewhat in the ratio of Longstreet's advance. Col. Brownlow and his regiment, the 1st Tennessee, were not captured. They turned up at Sevierville. The Parson had not left town this forenoon, which indicates that the place is still safe. He published two numbers of *The Whig* previous to the first siege, and two have been issued since his return from Ohio. Superstitious people regard the circumstance as ominous of evil.

Col. Riley of the 104th Ohio has succeeded Col. Sleven of the 100th Ohio in command of this post. The Colonel during the late siege won an excellent record as an officer and soldier in command of the reserves at important points. His troops performed important service in constructing the defenses of the place under fire. E. S.

The Blood-Hound Question.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HELENA, Arkansas, Jan. 23, 1864.

The blood-hound question has been often discussed in the North, and Mrs. Stowe's narrative of the barbarous custom of hunting men with hounds has frequently been denied. High-toned Southerners have colored with pious indignation at the idea, and feeling women have denied the imputation as an "Abolition falsehood." The fact is, the barbarisms of Slavery have been studiously concealed by the representatives of Southern chivalry, and the North has only been allowed to take a look now and then behind the curtain. Then the happy Sambos (!) have arranged in telling tableaux, and the Northern audience has gone away astonished at the beneficent institution.

Recently circumstances have happened, and facts have been disclosed in Coahoma County, Mississippi, opposite Helena, which I have determined to send you, and forever settle the blood-hound question. The staunch old veteran Buford commands at Helena. He is known as an elegant gentleman, a philosopher among white men, and a terror to Secessionists—an iron hand concealed beneath the silk glove. He is General, Judge, Jury, Mayor and Governor of the city, and through his strategy many Secessionists, guerrillas, and Rebel officers are brought to justice. Every law, order, and proclamation is carried out, in letter and spirit, in his department. Notwithstanding the President's proclamation, James Stacey, a citizen of Coahoma County, continued his only legitimate business of hunting runaway slaves with blood-hounds.

Gen. Buford heard the hounds baying over the hills, and thinking blood-hounds and slaves were antagonistic to the spirit of the Proclamation, he determined to break it up. Capt. T. C. Meatyarder was sent with a squad of soldiers, and James Stacey was caught and brought to the military prison. Mrs. James Stacey, ill at ease that James should be interrupted in his honest and respectable calling, came to see the General in regard to releasing her husband. In answer to the questions of Gen. Buford she said, in the presence of your correspondent, Capt. Meatyarder, Lieut. Chandler, and several other gentlemen, that her husband's occupation was to hunt negroes—that he kept from five to ten hounds all the time for this purpose—that he had hunted slaves for a hundred different men in Mississippi, and the slaves were sometimes bitten by the dogs. She said James received $10 per day, or $100 per head for each negro caught, for the use of his pack of hounds. The following is a correct list of prominent citizens in Mississippi, for whom James Stacey has hunted negroes: Dr. PEASE, Col. FOWLER, FRANK IRVING, JOHN CLARKE, Dr. VANDERVOORT, Dr. GATES, M. H. MCNEIL, Gen. ALCORN, Dr. ROUSELLE, P. DICKENSON, L. DICKENSON, Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, FRANK WOOD, Col. SAUNDERS.

James Stacy acknowledged in the presence of Gen. B. and your correspondent, that he had hunted negroes for these prominent and *respectable* citizens, and made the following statement:

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES STACEY, NEGRO-HUNTER.

MILITARY PRISON, HELENA, ARK., Jan. 19, 1864.

I have been for twelve years catching negroes, and continued it until they killed my best dog. Since that I have done none of it, and never intend to do it any more. I was employed by the citizens—no one in particular, but any one who wanted me to do it for them, and would pay me. The scout who took Mr. H. Beard and son (Capt. T. C. Meatyarder) killed my best dog, and brought one of my others to town with them. My price for catching negroes was one hundred dollars ($100) per head. I never was in the Confederate army; have lived in Coahoma County, Miss., for sixteen years. My reasons for quitting the business was because I thought it had about played out. It was too dangerous business these times.

JAMES STACEY.

Attest: C. S. ROGERS, Lieut. in charge of prison.
WM. CHANDLER, First Lieut. and A. D. C.

This ends the bloodhound question. The hounds of James Stacey are now scattered and killed, with the exception of one which Gen. Buford keeps at his headquarters to illustrate the facts of this letter. M. D. L.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Where St. Charles Is—Rebel Barbarity—A Solitary Loyalist—Cotton Speculating—An Israelite—The Negroes—The Climate of Arkansas—Insect Plagues—Murders—Cotton "Raising"—Colored Soldiers—How An Orderly Sergeant Appears.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAINT CHARLES, Ark., Jan. 9, 1864.

Do you recollect that about the 1st of July, 1862, THE TRIBUNE contained an account of the destruction, by a shot from a Rebel battery, of a Union gunboat in White River? If so, you are doubtless familiar with the main incidents of the affair—of the way in which the gunboat steamed up to within thirty yards of the battery, and remained there, throwing shot and shell with precision and effect, until a 24-pound shot entered her boiler—of the explosion which immediately followed, and of the terrible loss of life which ensued in consequence thereof—of the fact that such of the crew as were not instantly killed jumped into the river, and began to swim toward the shore—of the order which the commander of the Rebel forces gave, while our scalded men were struggling in the water, to "shoot the G—d d—d Yankees; don't leave one of them alive"—and, finally, of the capture of the battery by our land forces, and the occupation by them of the town close by. This battle, if it may properly be termed such, took place in June, 1862, not long after the capture of Memphis. The gunboat was the Mound City. Her hull rests nearly in the middle of the river, directly opposite the bluff where was planted the battery which she so gallantly attacked. Immediately in the rear of the bluff is the village of Saint Charles, a place which, three or four years ago, contained about three hundred inhabitants.

The land forces on our side were commanded by Col. Fitch of Indiana. I think he was for several years a colleague of Bright in the U. S. Senate. The Rebels were commanded by a desperado named Fry, who is represented to me by residents of this place as a renegade from the U. S. Regular Army. He was captured, and—notwithstanding his murderous order, which was obeyed by his troops, to fire upon our wounded and drowning men—treated as a prisoner of war. In due time he was exchanged, and citizens of this place inform me that when they last heard of him he was with Bragg's army, just previously to the battle of Murfreesboro.

The Rebels at one time had about 1,200 troops at the place. Their intrenchments are quite extensive, and remain about as they left them. The ditch is in the shape of a half moon, and extends to the river at each end, taking in about one-third of the town. While examining it yesterday, I came to the conclusion that Gen. Pillow had had something to do with its construction, for I found that the earth had in some places been thrown up on the wrong side. But all the time and labor spent in digging it were thrown away, for when our troops were told to "move upon the enemy's works" they went over it without serious difficulty.

Gen. Gorman paid St. Charles a visit last Winter, and occupied it several days. Finding, however, that he had drawn a prize which he had no use for, he withdrew his troops, and the place has not been troubled by either blue or grey-coat since his departure.

The inhabitants are Secessionists, with one exception. He says he was a Union man all the time, but some of his neighbors tell an entirely different story. But they are all sufficiently tinctured with loyalty to wish for "family supplies," and to sell their cotton to speculators for 30 or 35 cents a pound, payable in greenbacks. When I was here first, in August last, they said they were suffering for coffee, tea, medicines, women's shoes, and I don't know what else. Since then some good Samaritan, who got an idea into his head that, if he could buy their cotton for 35 cents a pound, and sell it at Memphis or Cincinnati for 70 or 75 cents, he would not lose much by the operation, has furnished them with such goods as the Treasury Department thought proper they should receive.

The cotton-speculating business, by the way, has been reduced to a science. There was a time when money could have been, and frequently was, made in it by almost any man of moderate capital and ordinary ability, but that time is very much like the "Divine institution of Slavery"—it has passed away, never to return. Now, a cotton speculator, to work effectively, must possess almost unlimited capital, and as much talent for his business as Jimmy Twitcher had for sucking eggs. Conscience is not at all necessary in any cotton transaction, but it is occasionally made use of by some of the newest buyers of, and operators in, the fancy staple. It is to be presumed they will soon "get the hang of the thing," and lay conscience by for future emergencies. The entire country between the Arkansas and White rivers, from the Mississippi to Little Rock, has been "prospected" by agents of cotton buyers—the agents working for a per centage of all the cotton they can engage. The Arkansas is now in fair navigable condition, and I hazard little in saying that 10,000 bales will be shipped from its different landings between this and 1st of March.

A large proportion of these agents are lineal descendants of the original children of Israel. One of them is in this place, but he finds himself one day, if not several, behind the fair. He was very anxious, this morning, to learn if I was in the same business, and when I positively and truthfully told him that I was not, he said, "You ish von lucky man. I makes noding. Ven I comes away from Memphis, I dinks I got rich pooty soon; but I spends mine money for travel, and I goes hungry goot many dimes, and I finds joos von bale mit de ropes a-l-l b-r-o-k-e o-f-f, and de cotton vas vet. I buy not *him*. Ven I gets back to Memphis I stays dere!"

There was something pathetic, and at the same time ludicrous, in the language and manner of the poor Jew, as he told me his experiences in the uncertain business of cotton-buying. I managed to refrain from laughing during the recital of his brief narrative, but when he left me and walked toward the bluff to see if a boat was coming down the river, I made up for lost time. In his failure to "get rich pooty soon" in the cotton trade, he will doubtless receive the sympathy of scores of adventurers who have come down the river within the last three months, and who, like him, are now perfectly willing to return to Memphis and "stay there."

The population of St. Charles has not for six months past numbered more than twenty whites. Before the War the colored population was not far from 100. But they are not here now. Most of the able-bodied ones were taken to Texas months ago; others have found refuge on the various gunboats that pass up and down the White River, and a few—probably a dozen—remain. Not long since two "likely boys," between twenty and thirty years of age, belonging to one of the most prominent residents of the place, took French leave of "Massa," and the next news he received of them was to the effect that they were making themselves handy and useful on gunboat No. 25. On the day of their "departure" they were sent into a corn-field to husk corn. They worked industriously until they heard the above-named gunboat coming down the river, and when she arrived nearly opposite the field they ran to the bank and hailed her. The hail of a contraband is generally—I might almost say universally—responded to by officers in command of gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries; and "No. 25" accordingly stopped and took the "boys" on board. Their former master pretends not to care anything about the "transaction," but I am trustworthily informed that when he first heard of it he made use of a large number of words which moral parents always endeavor to keep from the knowledge of their children.

The President's Proclamation of Amnesty is pretty sharply criticised in this miserable, no-account place. The main objection to it is, that perhaps the re-establishment of the State Government might lead to a change in the State Constitution, and that the clause or clauses having reference to Negro Slavery might be repealed! I have heard this argument advanced, within the last twenty-four hours, by men who actually believe they are in their right senses. Poor fools! they are in a worse condition than was Belshazzar at his impious feast, for he *did* see the handwriting on the wall, but *they* are not able to discover it.

I suppose you are—theoretically, at least—acquainted with the sunny South. Perhaps you have an idea that stoves and overcoats are superfluous articles of merchandise south of a certain line known as Mason and Dixon's. If you have such an idea, you are in error, and if you believe that the entire South is a second Garden of Eden, you have made "one grand mistake." To say nothing of other portions of the South which I am familiar with, I will only speak of the south-western part of Arkansas. For more than a week, in this place, I have suffered intensely from cold—more than I ever did in January or February in the western part of New-York.

If the statements of old residents of this place can be relied upon, there are not more than three months in every year that would be called agreeable by a man raised in the North. The Winter months are said to be unpleasant on account of rain and cold. In the Spring everything is more or less submerged—the White and the Arkansas rising from 30 to 40 feet above low water mark. In May the buffalo gnat makes its appearance, and begins its attacks upon horses, cattle and mules. Its bite frequently proves fatal. After a sanguinary career of about forty days it disappears, and the green fly takes its place. This fly has the reputation of possessing all the bad traits of its predecessor; and if it has any good qualities I have not heard of them. It preys upon domestic animals for a month or so, and, like the buffalo gnat, dies a quick death.

Next comes the turkey gnat—which might be considered rather pretty by an enthusiastic naturalist—one of the most troublesome and venomous things that ever sucked blood from man or beast. It lives and flourishes for about 20 days, and is succeeded by the blue fly. This specimen of Nature's handiwork, is a little smaller than the horse fly of the Northern States, but what it lacks in size it makes up in energy and industry. My impression is that if it had been judiciously distributed in Egypt, just before the great exodus, Pharaoh would have given Moses and the balance of the chosen people a safe conduct beyond his lines. The blue fly is not much more than half dead before musketo season sets in. You have seen musketoes, probably? Well, now, if you take a Northern musketo, and multiply it about three times, you will get a moderate idea of the size and ferocity of the Arkansas musketo, or—to give the animal its proper name—the gallinipper. This plague lasts till about the first of October, from which time until the last of November the weather is said to be very pleasant, somewhat similar to the Indian Summer of the Northern and Middle States. How would you like to live in Arkansas?

Since my arrival in this place I have heard of a little "incident" that occurred at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas, in the Summer of '61. On a certain night—the exact date of which I have not learned—about 2½ years ago, a man stopped at the house of one John Kimbro, twenty miles below Pine Bluff. At a very early hour next morning he was arrested by members of a self-constituted Vigilance Committee, and taken to Pine Bluff, where he was examined by a man named Garrison, a Justice of the Peace, who decided that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his further detention. Garrison's view of the case, however, was not acceptable to the Vigilance Committee, and the prisoner was taken by them from the court-room, and suspended by the neck with a rope from a grapevine. His body was left hanging for more than a week. I have not been able to learn his name.

Of course he was a Union man, but his murderers did not know his sentiments; they suspected he was not "sound," and thought best to make sure of him while he was in their power. He is represented to me as a man about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in hight, blue eyed, with no whiskers or moustache. I get these particulars from a man who saw the murder done, and who endeavored to prevent it. There is no probability that the name of the murdered man will ever be discovered, for those who hung him are not likely to mention it, and no one else knew, or pretends to know anything in regard to his birth-place, or name, or residence, or occupation. All that seems to be known is that he was arrested as a suspicious character, that he was supposed to be a Union man, and that he was hung by an Arkansas mob. Please don't forget that this murder was committed in the 19th century.

In one of my letters dated in October I informed you of the murder of four men in this county, on account of their Union sentiments. I am now able to add another name to the list. A man named Bollinger lived in the lower part of this (Arkansas) county in the Summer of 1862. He was supposed to be a Union man, but as he remained on his farm, and said nothing in regard to the great question at issue, he was for a long time unmolested. Not long after the occupation of Helena by Gen. Curtis, Bollinger crossed White River, went to Helena, and returned to his farm with a barrel of salt and a very small amount of groceries for the use of his family. Hindman was then in command of all the Rebel forces West of the Mississippi. Bollinger had been "spotted" by some of his neighbors, and in a few days after his return from Helena he was arrested by order of Hindman, and informed that he would be taken to Little Rock for trial on the charge of trafficking with the enemy; but he never reached Little Rock, and never returned to his farm. His wife waited many a day for his return, and his little children frequently asked her, "Why don't father come back?" and it was a long time before she or they learned that the spirit of the husband and father was in the unseen world, and his body in a shallow grave near the mouth of Cache Bayou.

His captors, when about half way between his house and Little Rock, held a consultation, and agreed that, as he would have no chance for his life before a court-martial, they might as well put him out of the way first as last. So they cast lots to see who should do the deed, and the one to whom the lot fell immediately walked up to poor Bollinger and shot him through the heart.

When the above particulars were made known to me, I felt very much as if I would like to curse somebody right heartily; and, although not given to the use of profane language on ordinary occasions, I *did* express the earnest wish that the murderers of Bollinger might meet with speedy and violent deaths, and that each and all of them might remain for all time to come in the darkest corner of hell. It was a bad wish, but I couldn't help it at the time.

Another word in reference to cotton matters: Do you know how cotton was raised a short time ago in certain of the insurrectionary States? One of the regulations of the Treasury Department was that no cotton should be brought to market except by the party who had raised it; and said party was obliged to make affidavit that he had raised all of the cotton which he offered for sale. Now, let me explain the raising process. The cotton buyer agrees to give so much for so many bales of cotton, with the understanding that he is to receive it on the ground. The purchase is made, and the purchaser raises, or helps to raise, the cotton from the ground to a wagon or some other conveyance. When the cotton arrives at the post of delivery, the purchaser swears that he raised it, and, there being no proof to the contrary, his sworn statement is looked upon by the proper Government officer as being true.

This thing worked beautifully for a while, but the Treasury agents and detectives finally began to wonder why it was that so large an amount of cotton was raised by fashionably dressed men, who always had perfumed handkerchiefs in their coat pockets, and diamond rings on their fingers; and it was not long after this suspicion got afloat before the regulations were altered, and cotton operators compelled to swear that they were the producers of the valuable commodity which they had for sale. I am informed that some of the sharpest operators in and below Memphis managed to "get around" the producing clause, but I do not see how they could have done so without committing direct perjury, and being deprived of the small amount of comfort which they had previously enjoyed, of knowing that they had sworn to a lie in a round about way.

As "American citizens of African descent" occupy a pretty prominent place in the public mind, I will not apologize for giving some of them a brief notice in this letter. You know how tender-footed some Northern people were, and are, in regard to the employment or enlistment of colored troops. It's a pity that some of these good people could not spend a few weeks at some or all of the different military posts between Memphis and New-Orleans. I think one trip would reconcile them to the expediency and feasibility of putting Government clothing upon the body, and Government arms into the hands of "the universal nigger." I was once what is known in Missouri as a "Conservative chap," and had an idea that white men ought to fight the war out. The knowledge which I have gained since the first of last September, between Cairo and New-Orleans, has induced me to discard *that* absurd idea. I have seen "the nigger" in all his numerous phases—on the plantation, as a teamster, as a soldier, and also as a fugitive, bent upon reaching a Union picket station or a Union gunboat.

In this letter I will only speak of him as a soldier. Do you ask me how he resembles the white soldier? Well, there is a strong resemblance. He goes through the manual of arms very creditably indeed. Put him on duty as a sentinel and tell him not to let anybody pass without the countersign, and I would bet my life against one-hundredth part of the money which Heenan and King fought for, that no person, not even excepting President Lincoln, could pass his post between dusk and daylight without speaking the necessary word. He marches well. He breaks from company into platoon beautifully, and from platoon forms company in a manner that would elicit praise from an old campaigner. His "right wheel" and "left turn"—the latter being an awkward movement, very unpopular even with white troops—are exceedingly well performed. He keeps his quarters in admirable condition, so far as cleanliness is concerned; and his clothing, arms, and accouterments, are certainly as well taken care of as are those of thousands of as brave white soldiers, belonging to North-Western regiments, as ever stepped to the tap of drum.

Officers of high standing also inform me that the negro skirmishes well. They say he can "draw a good bead" on a foe, and that he knows enough, when skirmishing, not to expose himself if there are any logs or stumps in his immediate vicinity. You ask me if he can "stand up to the rack" in a general engagement. I cannot answer that question from personal knowledge, but respectfully refer you to reports of the "troubles" at Milliken's Bend, and Port Hudson, and to that which refers to the deeds of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry (colored) at the assault upon Fort Wagner. I am satisfied to stand by those reports.

Now let me recapitulate slightly. I have stated that the negro learns the manual quickly; that he marches well; that he is cleanly; that he is vigilant while acting as a sentinel; that he keeps his musket in proper trim; that he is not a very bad partner to have in a brisk skirmish; and I have referred you to reports which speak of him as highly as Wellington spoke and wrote of the fearless warriors who trod the lines of Torres Vedras and scaled the walls of Badajos.

Perhaps you, or somebody else, will say in reply to this argument, "If the negro can do all these things, what difference is there between him and a white soldier?" Just the difference of color. The white soldier is white, as a matter of course; and, generally speaking, he knows more than the negro knows. The negro is supposed to be black, but occasionally we find him to be as light colored as are many Frenchmen and Spaniards, who are always cordially welcomed by Miss McFlimsey, and by the large number of beautiful and interesting maidens who follow wherever she leads. All that we have to do is to put a heavy coat of white paint on the negro, or whitewash him two or three times. Then he will be all right, and the Copperheads will not object to him. The paint or the whitewash will not make him any better than he is now; it will not assist him in any matter pertaining to the duties of a soldier; but then, you know, some folks think a wonderful sight of color, and my opinion is that our Government ought to make some allowance for the prejudices of that class; that the colored people now in the army should be put through some whitening process every week or two; and that new recruits of the African persuasion should be skinned within twenty-four hours after their enlistment as soldiers in the army of the United States.

The idea that a black man is unfit for a soldier is pretty well "played out" on the line of the Mississippi River. We see colored troops everywhere, and find them just as attentive on duty, and as orderly off duty, as our white troops. Let me state a case: Less than a month ago I saw a squad of colored troops standing on a certain corner of a certain street in a certain city, or village, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, not more than a thousand miles from Vicksburg. The squad numbered about thirty, say half a company, and was commanded by a colored man, who wore upon his arms the mark which denoted that he was an orderly sergeant. He stood at the right of the squad, and in trying to stand in the "position of a soldier," he came pretty near losing his balance, and falling backward. But he kept a sharp look out to see what the squad were up to. I watched him, and noted his actions and orders for at least twenty minutes, and I do not believe that I ever spent the same length of time more profitably since I studied "geography and arithmetic" in a log school-house in Niagara County, more than thirty years ago. His orders were something like these:

"Dress up dere on de lef'." "Keep back dere, now." "Make de line straight." "No smokin' in de ranks." "Plenty time to smoke in de fort." "No talkin' down dere." Every minute or two he would leave his post at the right of the squad, and march to the extreme left, and if he discovered, as he occasionally did, one who was so far forgetful of the duties of a soldier as not to have the little finger of his left hand immediately behind the seam of the left leg of his pantaloons, he would say, in a very stern and dignified manner, "Keep de finger behind de seam whenever de musket's on de shoulder." For nearly half an hour, the squad was kept at "shoulder arms," and, finally, the white lieutenant, for whom it was waiting, made his appearance. The sergeant gave the order to "present arms," and the lieutenant, after acknowledging the salute, spoke to him in a low tone of voice. Then the lieutenant passed around the corner, and the sergeant, stepping to the front of the squad, called out, "Order arms!" "Parade rest!" The butt of every musket struck the ground at apparently the same moment, and the position of "parade rest" was as well taken as it could have been by any company of veteran (white) troops in the service.

I crossed over, and said, in a free and easy way, "What are you doing here, Sergeant?" Now a white sergeant *might* have replied, "It's none of your business." But the colored man, a slave for nearly 40 years of his life, put himself in the attitude of "attention," gave me one of the sharpest looks that I have seen for a score of years, and replied, "Waitin' for ordahs, sah!" I had nothing further to say. The sergeant was "waiting for orders;" and he *did* wait until his white lieutenant returned and told him to march his squad to their quarters. He is something of a "character," and I propose to refer to him on some future occasion. OBSERVER.

HARD TIMES AND COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill., Jan. 15, 1864.

SCARCITY OF FODDER.

The main cause of the hard times, now so generally felt among the farmers of the West, and, by consequence, to some degree, in the Eastern States, as well as in all other sections which depend on us for grain, clearly can be traced to the planting of corn two weeks late last Spring. It is true there was much wet weather, still, there was a time when planting could have been done, for some did plant early, and the result is their crops were out of the way of the great frosts of Aug. 30 and Sept. 20, and they now have so much corn to sell that, speaking after the manner of some people, they are making their "independent fortunes."

In the States of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana are two different methods of saving fodder; one is practiced south of about 40°, and the other north of that line. In the northern region they depend mainly upon hay and on some corn-stalks cut off near the ground, which is the Yankee method; in the southern section they used to raise oats and feed them in the bundle, but of late years they have mostly abandoned this crop on account of the rust, and now they depend wholly on the green blades of corn which they strip from the stalk as soon as the corn begins to harden, and tie up in bundles of the size of a wheat sheaf. This is a very slow way of making fodder, saying nothing about the injury done to the grain; it is also very unpleasant, indeed, the odor and the rattling of the blades are so disagreeable and confusing, that some are made sick after a few hours' work. I never knew a Yankee who would submit to pull fodder at all. It is the true Southern method; and so common is it in the Slave States that a majority of the people never saw grass cut with a scythe. It is to be said by the way, that in the sections named some adopt the method of the distant section; as north of 40° some pull fodder, and south of it some cut hay; but these are exceptions.

A considerable hay was cut in the hay region, and after the frost some corn was cut up, which with the damaged ends make fair feed, but in the fodder-pulling region the late Summer months were so dry as to fire the blades, and only a few attempted to pull them. The condition of the two regions is this: where hay is plentiful there is very little corn to find with it; where corn ripened and was a fair crop, there is little fodder to find with it, and both are pinched pretty close.

I know of few or no places where corn can be had for less than a dollar a bushel, though it is a little less in Chicago. *The Prairie Farmer* gives an instance of a farmer in Henry County who went thirty miles to get corn, which he heard some one had to sell, sound enough to make bread. This may be a rare case, but I know of so many so nearly like it that it should be mentioned. Still, there are farmers who have a plenty of corn both of the last and the previous years' growth, but I do not think that they are more than one in fifty, and perhaps not that. Mostly they are on the line of the Central Railroad, and are inaccessible to the many who want to buy.

If we leave out the seriousness of this condition of things, it is almost amusing to witness the straits to which these farmers are put, who, for years past, have sold corn from 10 to 20 cents a bushel, and have also let their wives put half a bushel of corn into the stove for the purpose of baking a quart, for it was as cheap as wood or coal.

Last Fall, every cow, ox, horse, sheep, hog, or even chicken, that could be spared or got rid of, was sold, and only so many retained as was thought possible to save. But now, in the dead of Winter, when the farmer goes out to the barn, he sees a frightful number of horns turned toward him; there seems, too, a perfect livery stable of horses, and as for hogs and sheep, there are whole droves. Perplexed, and with a funereal step, he enters the barn, and his first glance is to note whether the stock is much poorer than it was the day before he begins to feed. If it is hay, he takes up a small quantity on a fork; this is for one creature, and perhaps he gives a part of it to another, and when he has fed them all, he goes round and takes a few ounces on a fork which he gives to another; if one is poorest, he gives this one most, hoping it will be eaten before the strong ones finish, and thus he exercises his utmost skill in making the food of each equal. When cattle are tied to mangers, this is managed with great exactness.

But in feeding corn, he considers more intently, and his face grows more solemn, for the Spring's work, and the long months before corn will grow again, rise before him, and bringing his arithmetic into use, he counts out so many ears for so many head. In distributing the corn, he is careful not to give all the largest ears to one, but he looks them all over in the basket, and allots to each its due share of large and small ears, taking into account what is required of the animal not only this Winter but next Spring, and its age, size, and condition. In feeding the stock hogs, he is grieved, for many of them are like boards, so thin and poor are they; the little pigs are so weak they cannot get their share, while the old sows eat with dispatch, and smelling around on the ground a moment, run up to the baskets with their noses. It seems scarcely possible that the corn can do them much good, and many wonder if, when the hogs die—and some certainly will—whether their skins will sell for anything.

After this, he finds the poultry. No longer will you see his wife or daughter, as are seen on the pictures on bank bills, scattering corn with a plentiful hand, but he himself finds, sometimes one ear, or perhaps two or three ears, seldom more, and they finish eating the moment he gets through shelling, unless there be a few kernels in his shoes which he carefully picks out and gives to one which has been crowded aside. Often he feels that it is so much corn wasted, for you may hear him grumbling to the women that it is so many months since they have had an egg, he believes the breed has run out, for he sees eggs at the store, and he is going to have them killed off—every one of them—they are a nuisance; and when he counts the damage they did last Summer in eating cabbages, cucumbers, or the like, he says every hen owes him a silver dollar, and that to make up lost time she should lay six eggs a day. After a while, the family gets used to these speeches, though they look decently solemn, and as regards his killing the last one they have great doubts, and they partly chime in with him; to be sure, they are great plagues, but when warm weather comes they will have a plenty of eggs, as they always have had. On hearing this, he, too, has his doubts, and tells them he has heard it too often. However, he has a social and abiding faith that they will lay in February, and then the eggs will be so good with their lean hams, even if the meat is cut into small strips with two or three eggs mixed with them. Sometimes one egg will go far this way in flavoring a dish of meat.

There are many with a few head of cattle who have always bought their grain. These are mechanics; but there are even some good farmers, with fair stocks, but who devote their land to special crops, and on these the high price of corn falls heavy. Such, too, have always bought bran, the price having been from $4 to $6 a ton, but now it is held at from $20 to $30. This is almost the price of wheat, for a ton of wheat will cost only from $35 to $40. Nearly two years ago, your correspondent, in a spirit of prophecy, bought quite a quantity of wheat at a sale for 70 cents a bushel, and now he gets the wheat ground without being bolted for 12½ cents a bushel, and he has most excellent food, which is cheaper than either bran or corn. But no class so much feels the hard times as those farmers who have opened their farms but a few years, who are in debt, and whose corn was wholly killed by the frost. They have no money—in fact, their condition is almost frightful to think of.

THE COLD WEATHER.

The last day of the old year was mild, the first day of the new one, opened with a snow storm which continued three days. The snow was not flaky, but in fine hard grains which a cold, searching, and constant blast blew through the smallest places. The line of forty degrees, which I have mentioned, is a division as regards dwellings as well as other matters. South of this, to a great degree, the farmer's houses are of logs. As many as a million of people, within the region named, live in log houses—the number of which I compute at 100,000. They do not live in them because they are not able to have better, but because they are not in the habit of seeing better, because they have little ambition, and in many parts because the Winters are mild. Very few of these houses are tight, fewer are weather-boarded, now and then one is plastered, and for the most part there are cracks in which the fingers may be put. The chambers or lofts are much more open; frequently they are not "chinked." Thousands of these houses are not as warm as barns in the North, take away the fire and they would be poor barns. I have seen some houses with holes in the sides and roofs from the size of a child's hand to that of a barrel. Perhaps a quarter, at least an eighth, have no windows, and the door is left open even in the coldest weather, except after dark. It is considered a certain sign that the family is absent when the door is shut. On one of the coldest days I went to a certain man's house, he and his wife sat by the fire, the door was open, but I had to drive out a cow which stood with her fore feet on the floor, before I could get in. Almost always one will find chickens in the house, and many a time, when sitting by the fire, have little pigs crowded around my feet. If a man is tolerably well off he will have but few dogs, say three or four, if poor, more—some have eight or ten. Of course I am speaking of "our Southern friends," who have come to the Free States. It is a little aside from my subject, but the remark may be made, that you may safely bet a thousand dollars to a cent that a man who lives in one of these wretched houses belongs to the Democratic party. When he reads he generally holds the book up side down.

On the mornings of the 2d, 3d, and 4th insts. the inmates of these houses found their beds covered with snow from three to six inches deep, and the snow covered every part of the pillows except where their heads lay. The mercury, on an average, was sixteen degrees below zero, and continued below this point eighteen out of twenty-four hours. Never before, and then only for a few hours, had it been more than ten degrees below. The snow was fully a foot deep, and even as far south as Cairo. Great numbers of chickens and geese froze to death. The forest trees snapped as if smart wood-choppers were at work. It should seem that there are various degrees of cold, even when the mercury does not vary. For five or six mornings your correspondent, sleeping in a close and plastered room, found the upper part of the bed-clothes fastened together with ice, and part was in his hair. During the day the clothes were thoroughly dried; the next morning it would be the same. It was colder than at Cincinnati or in any Eastern city. At Memphis the mercury was ten degrees below, at Boston less, and we have accounts of soldiers frozen to death at Chattanooga.

A little north of 40 degrees, and in Illinois, is the center of the great prairie region where the winds blow longest and hardest, and where frost is most intense. It is the great Zahara of tempest and cold. Passengers going North were stopped at Centralia, and had to wait, all except 500 soldiers on the way to Springfield, who demanded a train or they would take one—it was given them, and they worked their way through. Trains going East or West were smothered in snow-drifts; they could go neither way, the vast wilderness of the Grand Prairie was around them; in some cases they burned up the seats and part of the cars to keep from freezing. Vast numbers of fat hogs in the cars died, not so much on account of the cold as on account of the congealing of the frosty air in their midst. Sheep in large flocks also died. One man in Sangamon County lost 483 head in one night.

After a lapse of ten days they are beginning to find travelers who left one town for another, and even farmers, with their girls and boys, who thought to reach settlements and neighbors a few miles distant. They are frozen solid. And yet in very few places is the ground beneath the snow frozen at all.

One young man had gone to attend school at the noblest of all our Western institutions, the Normal University at Bloomington. Attempting to ride a short distance he wore three coats, two shawls, and two pair of gloves; and he froze his fingers and toes and nose as stiff as if it were wood. The young ladies coming out of the building would be rolled in the wind like barrels. Among 400 students, there are more frozen limbs than sound ones. The mercury was 28 deg. below zero. Frost remained all day on the heads of nails in the floor within two feet of red hot stoves. Lessons were suspended. There seemed a little too much of what Lord Brougham called "a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

DOMESTIC LIFE.

The man who in previous years had not provided for some such event as involves the West this Winter, sees his family suffer. A considerable property, and many conveniences absolutely are required to make a family barely comfortable, even if they bring all their means into a small compass, while a family living upon what each day's labor produces, is brought to great straights and sometimes death ends the struggle.

In the Southern region of Illinois, and in almost all of Missouri and Indiana, there has been little scarcity of fuel except what has arisen from want of help to obtain it, for timber abounds. In many families, however, where the young men and husbands have gone to the wars, a few small boys and the women and children got wood as best they can. Women living in lone places, with no wood on hand when the storm commenced, have lain abed for days; they would rise to eat some frozen food, perhaps build a fire of sticks to cook a little, then return to bed, and lie through the long frosty days and the longer frosty nights, the snow sifting into their faces; and thus time passed till some neighbor waded through the snow to relieve them—or, in some cases to make preparations for their cold funeral.

I know of some little boys, ten or twelve years old, who would start with axes and cattle for the woods, in the morning, and by hard manful work drag up and chop wood enough to keep fire, while I have also seen girls, both older and younger, with rags bound either over their bare feet or their poor shoes, or likely enough over a pair of men's old boots, wading to their knees around a tree top, and with an ax, cutting off such limbs as they were able. And I have entered their houses. Dirt, frost, rags and dogs were on every hand; perhaps they had a bedstead. I know of eight women and children who sleep in one bed. I know of a man and his wife and six children who sleep in one bed on the floor, which has cracks three inches wide. All they have to eat is corn bread with a little very lean meat—and yet all these folks are well; they have had no bad luck, and, instead of being few in number, they can be reckoned by thousands. They are the famous *poor white trash*—the genuine offspring of American Slavery.

On the other hand, I know of many soldiers gone to the wars who have left their families with good warm homes; six months' wood has been provided, all cut and dried, and they regularly send home their money. There is one case of a soldier living on the prairie who bought twenty cords of good wood, three miles from home and in the timber; but when the snow came the man who had been hired to haul it had not kept his promise, and they had on New-Year's Day only a few sticks, while the snow came down in whirlwinds. The family consisted of three girls—the oldest sixteen—and no boys, and the mother. About noon on this dreadful day, the eldest girl and her sister, two years younger, yoked up the oxen—which they had never done before—put them to the sled, and dressing themselves in thick strong garments, having on the outside old overcoats, and laying straw in the sled, they started across the trackless prairie. Providence certainly watched over them, for a little after dark they came back with a nice load of wood, and their cheeks as rosy as roses themselves.

Fuel is hard to obtain on many of the prairies. Even in November I noticed that they kept small fires, and that when a stranger came in it was the signal to open the damper or put in another stick. In very many places wood, at that time, was from six to ten dollars a cord, and coal in proportion. Few can afford to pay so much. When the cold weather came those who had not wood on hand started with their teams for the timber, at distances ranging from three to ten miles, and in some cases much further. The following is related as a hard case: A man not having a stick of wood had to go seventeen miles, and to cut his wood, for which he paid three dollars a cord standing. He had with him a boy, fifteen years old, who nearly froze, and he returned the second day with three-fourths of a cord. Meanwhile his family had burned three bushels of corn, for which he had paid eighty cents a bushel, to keep from freezing.

It is to be said, however, that the majority of farmers have prepared themselves for such times, and that it is only in towns where wood is most scarce; and even here, if on a railroad, they can get coal. Still, the prairies will always be terrible places in cold weather, till they plant the white willow largely, not only for fuel, but also for wind breaks. The railroad companies, too, should plant on each side of their tracks to prevent drifting. By the way, I see that quite recently the leading Eastern agricultural papers have found out the value of the white willow, and yet, more than a year ago, your readers were told in this correspondence all about it. It is a good thing to learn some time during one's life.

As a matter of curiosity, let us look in on families who really are well off—that is, who are out of debt, and whose business prospers. The frosts of last Fall were no respecters of persons, and destroyed the corn of forehanded farmers as well as of poor ones. If the damage had been confined to a hundred miles square, it would have been of little consequence; but so extensive was the ruin that all suffer.

Most of such families were astonished that the frost should so penetrate every room of their comfortable houses. If the woman or her girls did the cooking, they declared it impossible to keep warm in the kitchen, the cooking stove gave out so little heat. Beside, every thing would freeze as soon as put in the buttery. Frost got into most of the cellars, and the only way to save the vegetables was to carry down kettles of coals. Then, the men had to be off, cattle and sheep were perishing, hay had to be hauled from distant stacks, the little children required constant care, and the year-old baby cried and dirtied its cold face, while its hair stood up straight. As a result, thousands of kitchens were abandoned, and whatever was required for the table was brought into the sitting room or the parlor, the question being, which room is warmest. The cooking is to be done over the one hole of the stove, and though things are crowded, they are easy to find. One sees bread and messes of meat set in the window where flower pots used to stand; pans of milk, with little in them, stand on the bureau; a towel hangs on the same nail with a fine picture, and a few eggs are kept under the stove, either to thaw out or save from freezing. Or, the finery of the parlor is put in a basket, an old carpet is spread over the nice one, the family eat from the marble center table, and on the piano are cold potatoes, links of sausage in pan, a little dish of flour, a pound or so of butter, an opened can of peaches or oysters, the knife and spoon box, and many other things never seen in such a place before. The bread constantly is frozen and has to be thawed slice by slice, and when it is cut off, one side is half toasted and the other half frozen.

There is a plenty of good ice-water to drink. To pass the night comfortably is a more serious matter. First, so many little feet quickly get cold that bricks and flat-irons must be heated for them, and generally all the bed-clothes, new and old, are put on the beds. It is frequently the case in many families that children come so fast that quiltings are neglected, and all at once there are not clothes enough; particularly was it the case during this cold weather, and they put on coats, buffaloes, carpets, pieces of factory or other cloth, or anything else that could be had. Whoever builds the fires these mornings is benumbed before a blaze starts, water standing on the stove is solid and bulged up, and the windows are dim with frost.

The loss by the frosts last Fall is felt nowhere more than in the household and at the table. The children are reminded that the cows give very little milk, that it must be saved to make butter, and then that butter is 25 cents a pound and must be sold, or papa must have it; he is sick, or works hard; but they can have some to put on their bread when they go to school. So it is with eggs, and the young chaps turn to bread, potatoes and gravy; but again they are reminded they can cook but few potatoes, they have so few, and they are $1 a bushel, nor do they know if there will be enough to plant. Some have apples, and these are much enjoyed; many have dried fruit, which, sweetened with sorgo molasses, is good; and, besides, this molasses makes good ginger-cake. Some whose orchards do not yet bear bought apples last Fall by the barrel when they were cheap. You will see very few parings or cores. N. C. M.

FROM OHIO.

The Inauguration of Gov. Brough—Proceedings of the Legislature—A Copperhead Shelved—The Soldiers' Vote Question—Statistics of the Auditor's Report.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1864.

The Fifty-Sixth General Assembly of Ohio has now been in session three weeks, and though both Houses may be said to have just arrived at a good working condition, yet several measures have already been acted upon which possess even more than a general interest. The most important event of the session thus far has been the inauguration of Gov. John Brough which took place last week in the presence of the Legislature, and in addition not less than 5,000 persons. It is perhaps too late to speak now with any degree of minuteness of that occasion and accordingly it must suffice for me to say that it was the most imposing demonstration that has ever attended the inauguration of a Buckeye Governor.

And it was peculiarly appropriate that it should be an imposing demonstration, for never before in the history of Ohio have the people called upon one of their number to occupy the Executive chair with such a voice as that which greeted John Brough in October last. A majority of 101,[illegible] is not a matter of so usual occurrence as to be thought lightly of, and in this instance it was of much greater importance as the issue between the rival candidates was nothing less than *Union or Disunion*, and the victory was on the side of the Union. Ought not the loyal people of the State rejoice over and make the most of such a victory? That they have not thus misplaced their confidence is quite evident from Mr. Brough's outspoken and patriotic inaugural, of which you have already published extracts, which renders it unnecessary for me to say more concerning it.

Since the commencement of the session, the political status of the Legislature has been changed, and it will be still further changed during the coming week. In the Senate, a most bitter and virulent Copperhead by the name of Kenny, who hails from Ashland County, has been compelled to vacate his seat in favor of Col. Goss, a sound Union man, who has gallantly served his country on the battle-field. This man Kenny made a speech from the steps of the Capitol in this place last Summer, in which beside acknowledging that he did not "know who were the greater thieves, Morgan and his band, or the Abolition scoundrels who were following them," he said that he would be elected to the Senate by a majority of two thousand. But alas! "the nice little man," as he is termed, after forcing the County Clerk of Ashland County to throw out nearly the entire soldiers' vote, had a bare majority of seven, which an investigation on the part of the proper Committee reduced to 49 on the other side, and so he was ousted. The Senate now stands: Union, 30; Copperheads, 4.

In the House there were six contested seats on account of the soldiers' votes, and in one case the direct issue of the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the law that authorizes them to vote, was made by the Copperheads. One of their number was opposed to the law, whether it was constitutional or not, and his reason was that our liberties would soon be destroyed if the army should be allowed to vote. The Copperheads, without exception, opposed the law; yet these men issued an address during the late campaign, in which they claimed the honor of securing the passage of the law, and that they were the real and only true friends of the measure. O! "Consistency, thou art a jewel," indeed.

The constitutionality of the law was ably argued and presented in a very clear manner by the Hon. Columbus Delano of Mount Vernon, who, it will perhaps be remembered by many readers of THE TRIBUNE, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator at the time of the last re-election of the Hon. B. F. Wade, and the House sustained his position by ousting the Copperhead by a vote of 59 to 9. Another case was acted upon with a similar result. The political status of the House is now Union 74, Copperheads 22. But this status will be changed next week, when four more Copperheads will be sent "homeward bound," and their places supplied by trustworthy Union men. We will then have 78 Unionists to 18 Copperheads in the House, and on a joint ballot there will be a Union majority of 86, which, however, is of no great importance, as no election of United States Senator will be made by this Legislature.

From the annual report of the Auditor of State for the past year I have gleaned a few facts and figures, which seem to me to be of general interest, as showing the present financial condition of the State, the third in the Union, in political importance at least. The receipts into the State Treasury, from all sources, for the year 1863, amounted to $6,024,422 20, and the disbursements for the same period were $5,075,975 20, thus leaving a balance in the Treasury of $948,447. The funded debt of the State on the 15th of November last, when the fiscal year closed, was $13,464,809 93. This debt consists of the following loans:

Loan of 1860—6 per cent	$1,262,279 04
Loan of 1865—5 per cent	1,015,000 00
Loan of 1868—6 per cent	[illegible]
Loan of 1870—6 per cent	2,183,531 03
Loan of 1875—6 per cent	1,600,000 00
Loan of 1881—6 per cent	4,095,309 47
Loan of 1886—6 per cent	2,400,000 00
Total Foreign Debt	$12,935,986 44

The domestic debt was as follows:

Stock of 1849, not bearing interest	$1,765 00	
National Road Bonds, not bearing interest	69 36	
Union Loan of 1860, not bearing interest	2,000 00	
Union Loan of 1862, not bearing interest	279,213 13	
Miami Extension Canal—Loan of 1863—6 per cent	245,725 03	$528,823 49
Total funded debt		$13,464,809 93

If to this amount the irreducible debt, which consists of funds arising from the sale of school and ministerial lands, the interest of which is used for school purposes is added, we have $16,490,148 52 as the total debt of the State.

The total valuation of taxable property in 1862 was $889,285,292, while in 1863 it was $936,371,244, which is an increase of $47,085,952 during the year—a gratifying fact indeed, and more so, "when it is remembered that the producing capital, 'the bone and sinew' of the State had been much diminished by the large quotas of men furnished to the Army of the Union," and some note is taken of the immense sums that have been invested in the popular Government loans which are not returned for taxation. The valuation of 1863 is thus classified:

Real estate not in cities and villages	$495,399,666
Real estate in cities and villages	154,100,356
Chattel property	286,871,222
Total	$936,371,244

Upon this valuation there has been levied taxes to the amount of $11,562,834 60, of which the sum of $4,722,607 91 is for State purposes, and $6,840,226 69 for county, city and township purposes. These taxes will be collected during the present fiscal year. The taxable personal property of the State, as returned by the Assessors, was as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	716,825	$34,109,314
Cattle	1,734,723	17,869,544
Mules, &c.	18,076	896,483
Sheep	5,042,139	14,337,058
Hogs	2,229,350	4,334,451
Dogs	147,131	384,963
Carriages	304,130	10,251,011
Watches	83,951	1,620,430
Pianos	10,634	1,352,909
Merchants' stock		25,644,778
Manufacturers' stock		9,207,423
Value of moneys		28,363,313
Value of credits, book accounts, &c.		52,143,204
Bank and other corporation property		30,159,281
Other personal property		20,253,529
Total		$274,096,563

An enumeration of the male inhabitants of the age of 21 or more years was taken during the past year, and returns from the several counties give the total number of such inhabitants at 545,256, of which number 535,319 are white and 9,937 were colored men.

There are other reports to which I would like to make reference, but this letter is perhaps already longer than your readers will desire to wade through, and hence will not do so at this time. M.

THE RIOTERS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.—The Military Commission to try the conspirators in the Pennsylvania coal districts against the Government, has commenced at Reading, and the first of the prisoners, Philip Bergman of Hazleton, has been tried. Sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove that a formidable secret organization existed, and perhaps still exists, in that neighborhood, in the interests of the Rebellion. Several of the murderers of G. K. Smith and Langden are now in Fort Mifflin, to be handed to the civil authorities for trial in June next. There are a large number of witnesses—nearly one hundred. The other prisoners will be tried by the Military Commission.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express charges.

SURPLUS ENERGY.

We print, from time to time, accounts of meetings to open the Presidential canvass—usually in favor of our present worthy Chief Magistrate; and we have chronicled the formation of 'Lincoln Clubs' in various Wards of our city. Those who choose have a perfect right to engage in these movements and organize these Clubs. This is a free country; and we would maintain the largest liberty in selecting as well as supporting candidates for office. But we do not happen to have received any intimation, public or private, that the President is desirous of a renomination; while we *have* heard and chronicled his loud and earnest call for the prompt and ample replenishment of the Union armies preparatory to their final advance upon the desperate, famishing cohorts of Slaveholding Treason. Conceding, then—nay, insisting on—the largest liberty of political action, we respectfully suggest that all existing or embryo political clubs, of whatever name or nature, devote their best energies for the ensuing month to the recruiting of the Union armies, and that we all take a fair and equal start in a public canvass for the Presidency so soon as we shall have been officially advised that the ranks of our armies are full, and that our Generals are moving forward, strong-handed and confident, to the certain and final triumph of the National cause.

We may be mistaken; but we have a very strong conviction that the back of the Rebellion may surely be broken before the next 4th of July. We do not say that it *will* be; for we know that concentration of effort is requisite to this end—that the Rebellion will not suppress itself—and that, if the attention of our loyal millions is distracted, while their energies are frittered away on various objects throughout the three months just before us, July may find us no farther advanced than at present. But there *need* be no such result; and there *will* be none if the one paramount object of the early and thorough suppression of the slaveholding revolt be kept absorbingly in view, and all merely political or personal ends be subordinated to this.

We appeal, then, to the friends of all the prospective or possible candidates for President to postpone any public discussion or popular agitation touching their respective 'claims' or merits for a brief season. We are manifestly on the eve of great events. We are certainly in urgent need of full ranks and concentrated efforts. Let us postpone all public contention as to our candidates for next President until we shall have fully provided for breasting the approaching shock of rampant treason and insuring the speedy restoration of unity and peace to this distracted country.

GEN. GANTT'S CONVERTS.

'Hypocrisy,' it has been well said, 'is the homage that Vice pays to Virtue.' Gen. GANTT's admirable address in our city, entreating his former compatriots in the Democratic party not to persist in crushing out the Unionists of the South by upholding Slavery, has made a deep impression, and an organ of fossilized Democracy labors to convince Gen. Gantt that he must not believe his own eyes and ears—that Northern Democracy is not really Pro-Slavery, but anti-Intervention; maintaining, not that Slavery is right, but that we of the Free States should mind our own business and let alone other people's. We desire to recall some facts which seem to us at war with this position.

I. For many years past, the Irish and other laborers of our city have been successfully exhorted to 'vote the regular Democratic ticket' as an anti-Abolition ticket, and in order to preclude an enormous influx of Negro Labor from the South, whereby (it was alleged) their own would be supplanted or cheapened. This appeal has formed the staple of half the harangues made at Democratic Ward meetings, and has been the most potent argument used on that side.

II. The same spirit which has won votes for the Democratic as an anti-Abolition party has been active and potent in thrusting the colored people out of employment at their respective trades—out of street railway cars—has refused the Right of Suffrage to all of them but the holders of unincumbered real estate—has hunted, stigmatized, and abused them in every possible way—not in South Carolina, but right here in New-York and throughout the North. Hate of the negro—not in Dixie, but right here among us—has for a generation been the Shibboleth of low-life Democracy. Yet no one will seriously pretend that *this* was required of us by the Federal Constitution or by inter-State comity.

III. The Riots of last July were essentially Democratic outbreaks of hostility to the War and hate for the Negro. They burned certain Provost-Marshal's offices; they threatened the Editor and assaulted the office of THE TRIBUNE; they made raids on the dwellings of certain prominent Abolitionists or Republicans; but they reeked their malice mainly on the hapless, helpless, scattered, harmless negroes, hundreds of whom were chased with murderous intent, and very many robbed of their all. Yet there was not even a pretense that these were guilty of any offense other than their color.

IV. We know a good many adhering, voting Democrats—men who 'stick to the party,' and mean to die in it. We believe our Democratic acquaintances are at least of average intelligence and moral worth. Many of them are Christians and generally upright; yet if one of them has any desire that Slavery should be extinguished, he has very carefully concealed it from us, though well aware that we should greatly enjoy its exhibition. We know Democrats in favor of almost every other cause but that of Abolition.

V. With the writings and speeches of Gov. Seymour, Bishop Hopkins, Judge Woodward, Gen. McClellan, Sunset Cox, and other living exponents of the Democratic faith, we are tolerably familiar; yet we cannot recall a single avowal, by any of them, of even a wish that Slavery may sometime be abolished. On the contrary, we are familiar with arguments from certain of these expositors intended to prove that Slavery is a Divine, patriarchal, beneficent arrangement, whereby the North and the South are alike enriched, the whole country benefited, and its people made happy. If this is not the prevalent Democratic belief, then we are indeed mistaken.

Still, we are glad to see Democrats defending their party from the imputation that it loves and clings to Slavery. The evil that men are heartily ashamed of to-day, they will be the more likely to loathe and forsake to-morrow or the day after.

THE ANTI-RENT CASES.

The Court of Appeals has recently given two important opinions in the anti-rent cases, the effect of each being to reäffirm the right of the plaintiffs to recover on the covenants for breach of which these and the numerous cases identical in principle were brought. The opinions have been published in a pamphlet, preceded by the points of the counsel on both sides, and by a statement in the form of a circular letter from two of the defendants' counsel, commenting upon the decisions of the Court and upon the general aspect of the controversy at present. We collect from all these an account of what is now settled by the Courts, and of what is still claimed by the defendants; dealing with the subject no otherwise than as a question of law.

We take the facts as they appear in the case of Van Rensselaer v. Read, which does not materially differ from the others. The plaintiff's ancestor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased in 1789, sold and conveyed certain lands to George Reed, who in consideration thereof covenanted to deliver yearly 17½ bushels of wheat and four fat fowls, and to perform one day's service with carriage and horses. The covenants, by the terms of the instrument of conveyance, bound the heirs and assigns of the covenantor, and ran to the heirs and assigns of the covenantee. The defendant in the present case became the owner of the estate of George Reed in 1840, and the plaintiff sues on the covenants as devisee under the will of his father. Various points were originally relied on in support of the general proposition that the defendant was not bound to the performance of the covenants into which the original grantee of his estate had entered; in other words, that the covenants were personal, and did not run with the land. The present case raised the further question whether, admitting that the covenant was real, and that the plaintiff had the right under it to distrain for the rent, he had also the right to maintain an action at common law, or by statute, on the covenants themselves.

In tracing the history of the controversy as it has been carried on in the courts and in the Legislature, we find a number of questions raised at different times and disposed of by judicial decisions or by legislative enactments.

It is settled that, since the act of 1787 concerning tenures, it has not been possible in this State by conveyances in fee to create any tenures, or feudal obligations between landlord and tenant. Conveyances, therefore, such as these, could not be considered as leases, but are left to operate as assignments, and the burdens of the covenants do not rest upon the heirs of the covenantor as an inherited servitude, or by virtue of any tenure of the land, or possibility of reverter on the part of the grantor. It was at one time supposed that this decision put an end to such claims as the present; but the Courts subsequently discovered that an act passed in 1805 might be made the foundation of their renewal. That act, in the language of the Court of Appeals in 1859, "placed the assignees of both parties upon grants in fee upon the same footing which was occupied by the assignees of the parties to a lease for life or for years." Applying it to these cases, the Court bound the heirs and assigns of the covenantors in the same manner to the performance of the covenants as if they had been covenants in a lease, and with similar effect as if the statute of 1787 had never been passed.

But the Legislature intervened between the Courts and the suitors, and in 1860 passed an act declaring "that the act of 1805 and its subsequent reënactments shall not apply to deeds of conveyance in fee made before the passage of that act, nor to such deeds hereafter to be made." The Courts thereupon went still further than they had gone before, and decided explicitly that the covenants entered into by the grantee of the lands in behalf of himself, his heirs and assigns, are covenants real, which run with the land, and are binding upon the heirs and assigns of the covenantor successively; and that a devise or assignment of the rent gives to the devisee or assignee at least the equitable interest in the rent, and the right to equitable remedies for its recovery without any aid from the statute of 1805, which the act of 1860 partially repealed. The Court had previously determined that the reservation of the annual tribute in the deeds was a rent charge in fee, descendible to heirs, and devisable and assignable in all respects like other incorporeal hereditaments, and the decisions taken together thus once more, in spite of the statute of 1860, which was intended by the Legislature to be remedial, bound the heirs and assigns of the first covenantor to the performance of the covenants for the benefit of the heirs of the covenantee.

Without reference to the statutes, Judge Selden, who delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals, concisely sums up the decided points, heretofore enumerated:

"From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the reservation of the rent in question is valid; that the covenant for its payment is a covenant real, running with the land, binding the defendant personally for its payment (his ownership of the lands, when it accrued, being undisputed); and that the plaintiff, by virtue of the devise from his father, was the owner of the rent, when it became due, having at common law the right to distrain for it, or to maintain an action of annuity for its collection. The further question is now presented, whether the devisee or assignee of the rent may, either at common law or by virtue of any statute now in force maintain, an action on the covenants for the rent against the grantee or assignee of the covenantor."

The Court decides that it can: that the burden of the covenant running with the land, the benefit of the covenant runs with the rent; that the real security or consideration of the original conveyance was not the personal covenant of the grantee, but the perpetual encumbrance which it constituted on the estate; and that the obligation of the covenant itself may be enforced by the assignee or devisee of the rent; there being such a privity of estate between him and the owner of the land, for the time, as entitles the former to maintain an action upon the covenant for the collection of the rent. And on the authority of an old case (Jemot v. Cooley, 1 Lev. 170; S. C., 1 Saund. 112), Judge Selden further decides that a rent-charge in fee, which this is, with the right of entry for default in payment, although not constituting a reversion, creates an interest in the land out of which the rent issues; whence he considers that, if the relation of landlord and tenant between the parties were necessary to render the covenants assignable, it would not be difficult to show that it exists in these cases. And he finally puts aside all arguments and objections on the part of the defense by declaring that, in his opinion, "the right of the plaintiff to recover in this case is entirely clear, upon the ground that the covenants at common law run, as was said by Mr. Sugden, with the rent, in the hands of the assignee, so as to enable him to sue upon them; and with the land itself in the hands of the assignee, so as to render him liable to be sued upon them."

The counsel for the defendants do not acquiesce in the adverse decision of the Court. They declare that "had the Court taken the trouble to examine the points and authorities, they would have given judgment for the defendants." They represent the decision, or at least the arguments upon which it is based, as equally distasteful to the plaintiffs; and assert that, although the latter accept the benefits of it in the case adjudged, they repudiate the doctrines which the Court has enunciated as fatal to their success in other claims. The covenants, say the defendants' counsel, are in no sense real, but are purchase-money covenants from a vendee to his vendor, not descendible nor assignable. Authority for this view is sought in the decision itself, which is regarded as saying in effect that the covenantors purchased the land, and that the covenants were the consideration price of such purchase. They take issue on the statement that the relation of landlord and tenant can be shown to exist in these cases. The Court decided that the contract was an assignment, and not a lease; and our courts in other cases have repeatedly declared that the relation of landlord and tenant can be created only by a lease. It is alleged also that the Court has failed to answer or even to notice the point which was most pressed upon their consideration by the defense; and that was the statute in force when the contracts were made, which provided that every purchaser of an estate in fee should hold the lands so purchased "of the same fee, by the same services and customs by which the person or persons making such sale or alienation before held the same lands or tenements."

"Here was an express statute, providing that no one should be held to service by reason of becoming a purchaser of lands in fee. . . . It was enacted for the very purpose of preventing the imposition of rents and services upon estates in fee when such estates were transferred from one person to another. That it accomplished that purpose fully and effectually, has never been denied. . . . That statute was a part of these contracts, and must be read as a fact. Neither Legislatures nor Courts have the power to change it. Why, then, have the Court passed that point in silence?"

And finally, the defendant's counsel thus sum up the progress of the contest:

"Rents and services were demanded of you by the Van Rensselaers, on the ground that they were your landlords and you their tenants. They assumed to base those relations upon certain conveyances in fee, which they claimed were leases in perpetuity. The reversion which would have remained had they been leases, they claimed to have derived by will from the grantor, and that thus they were the owners of 'the soil,' and your landlords. We advised you that the conveyances were not leases, but assignments. You resisted their demands on that ground alone. If you were right in that position, it was conceded that you were not liable. If you were wrong, you did not deny your liability. That was substantially the whole issue, as it was submitted to the Court by the parties and their counsel. In 1859, as before shown, the Courts decided against you, solely upon the ground that the statute of 1805 had changed the deeds of assignment to deeds of lease. That statute was then repealed; and the Court, thus relieved, have decided the only question of law in dispute between the parties and their counsel in your favor, without ambiguity or qualification. *There was therefore no ground left upon which the Court could legally affirm the judgment.* It is not only unsustained by law, but in conflict with the express provisions of the statutes of the State."

—We believe the foregoing presents a fair, though necessarily condensed, statement of the views entertained by the Court on the one side, and by the defendants' counsel on the other. With that statement, we leave the question to the Legislature, to which, as is intimated in this pamphlet, the defendants now propose to carry the whole controversy.

LOYAL CHURCHES IN THE RECOVERED SLAVE STATES.

We learn that important movements are going on in the Pro-Slavery Churches of that portion of the Seceded States which has been recovered by the National armies. All the citizens who have either remained loyal to the Union cause, or have become Unionists since the reëstablishment of the Federal authority, are desirous to separate themselves from those Pro-Slavery Churches which have been the most ardent promoters and supporters of the Rebellion. A large number of them are expressing a wish to connect themselves with the Church organizations of the Free States. To promote this movement, the War Department has transferred a number of Methodist and Baptist Churches, which have been abandoned by their Secession pastors, to the care of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. Both are now exerting themselves to plant loyal Methodist and Baptist Churches in the Slave States. Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church has recently visited New-Orleans, and temporarily supplied three churches in New-Orleans, one in Memphis, one in Little Rock, one in Pine Bluffs, one in Vicksburg, one in Natchez, and one in Baton Rouge. It is, obviously, highly probable that this ecclesiastical movement will go hand in hand with the Free State movements in the Slave States, and it deserves therefore to be recommended to the special attention of all the Anti-Slavery Churches of the North. Combined and energetic efforts on their part might greatly aid in extirpating not only Slavery but Pro-Slavery sentiments in the Slave States.

THE NEW STAPLE.

Our fossils are making the nation rich. It is surprising how suddenly a new discovery is made to take rank as an important staple. No other country in the world has been so ripe for such extraordinary transitions. The Romans knew that England abounded in tin, but centuries elapsed before it rose to the dignity of a commercial staple, and it was exactly so with her iron. North America seems to be in all respects an exceptional region. Coal and iron rose here, within a single lifetime, into national importance. The gold of California became a gigantic staple within a twelvemonth. The last of these extraordinary eccentricities is petroleum. Four years have been sufficient to elevate it from the worthless condition of a floating pellicle on the surface of an obscure creek to the rank of a primo staple, of which the world cannot get enough. There is nothing in the history of industrial development to equal the progress it has made. When the country first heard that an adventurer in Western Pennsylvania had dug a well from which gushed out a thousand gallons of oil daily, the multitudes refused to believe. Many of those who did believe were sure the flow would quickly fall off—it was impossible such luck should last. It not only did last, but has been matched by hundreds of others.

In this country development is in proportion to the crowd that can be collected. As in the gold mines, so in the oil region. The latter was already within a day's ride of a dense population, who, amazed at the discovery almost at their own door, flocked in to see, to be satisfied, and to bore wells. Outsiders, a thousand miles away, became similarly affected. Presently Oil City was founded, and population flowed in as rapidly as the oil flowed out. Thousands took to boring; it was, in fact, a community of borers. The rush was in a small way equal to California itself. Within a single year petroleum became an important staple. Its hiding place in the caverns beneath us has been penetrated, only to prove that the supply is inexhaustible. It has already founded new cities and given prodigious vitality to old ones—even quickening the trade of such as this, and built a railroad twenty-seven miles in length, over which, in the fourteen months ending with 1863, there were carried 430,684 barrels of oil, 22,727 tuns of freight, and within thirteen of 60,000 passengers. The receipts were $384,705, and the dividend 25 per cent. All these wonders have been wrought within four years in a wild region, into which strangers never penetrated, where the land was of little agricultural value, and where population had never gathered.

Up to 1863 the progress of the petroleum trade astonished everybody. But that of the past year has exceeded all expectation. It is evident the wells have no bottom. What the product for the year has been we cannot say. It may be that in the excitement of a highly prosperous business no accurate account has been kept. But the Custom-House figures give some indication. Petroleum is exported to every country in the world. In 1861 we shipped 1,112,476 gallons; in 1862 it rose to 10,887,701 gallons, and in 1863 it reached the extraordinary quantity of 28,000,000. Of this total, 19,544,604 gallons were shipped from this port. In addition to this foreign export, the home demand is enormous. Though the whole business is strictly a new one, yet it has already assumed shape and stability. Ships for conveying it to England are constructed oil tight, and the barrels emptied directly into the hold, thus carrying it in bulk. The export of last year employed what was equal to 252 ships of 1,000 tuns each, and was worth near $15,000,000 if refined, or about $12,000,000 if crude. The export for this year is estimated at 40,000,000 gallons.

Refined coal oil is now as colorless as water, and quite as free from smell. It is burned in lamps in tens of thousands of families, and fortunes have been realized by the inventors of lamps and the manufacturers of shades and chimneys. The consumption for illuminating purposes is only just begun. As the pleasantest and cheapest light, next to gas, it is destined to supercede all but the latter. Like iron, gold and coal, no one can fix the limit of consumption. It can only be arrested by failure of the wells to yield. Of this geologists assert that there is little probability. The petroleum wells of Burmah have yielded uninterrupted supplies for thousands of years. How long our coal mines may last has been frequently calculated, but no calculator has ventured to predict that they were likely to give out. The iron and gold they give up as inexhaustible. If they abandon petroleum to the same extended term, it may justly claim to take rank beside them as an equally enduring staple.

WHERE ARE YOUR TEARS?

For the last two years, the Copperhead press has resounded with groans over the sufferings and miseries of the poor, afflicted slaves whom "the Abolitionists" have seduced from the paternal guardianship and nurture of their masters to the fancied delights of freedom, and the sad reality of dying by famine and disease in the rear of the Union armies. And, as though this almost necessary incident of a desolating civil war were to be accepted as the natural result of Emancipation, the public has been called to weep over the approaching and inevitable destruction of the entire Negro population of our country, doomed to perish for lack of masters.

But a late dispatch from St. Louis has advices from Texas by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas, as follows:

"Over 40,000 negroes have been concentrated in the various towns in the interior of Texas, *hundreds of whom are now dying of disease and starvation.*"

—These, be it noted, are neither freemen nor freedmen, but *slaves*—negroes abundantly supplied with masters, but lacking everything else. They have been removed by their owners from the older Slave States to Texas to escape conscription to construct Rebel batteries, and to keep them out of the way of Yankee liberators; and here they are "dying of disease and starvation." What Copperhead can be induced to drop a tear for them? What Pro-Slavery journal can be impelled to sympathize with their woes?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1864.

The Commanding-General having expressed the opinion in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury of the 18th inst., that restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War, in his letter of this day (Jan. 23, 1864) having approved that opinion, the twentieth regulation of trade established with other regulations on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated; and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace.

Provided, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of Sept. 11, 1863. Restrictions upon trade in, to, or from other States, and also upon the trade with States in insurrection, and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever, in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the Rebellion.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

ARKANSAS.

The following important letter has been received here:

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17, 1864.

To Dr. JOHN KIRKWOOD.

DEAR SIR: The Convention is composed of most respectable men from various parts of the State. Some thirty counties elected delegates. In fifteen of them they voted at their ordinary precincts, without the presence of a single soldier. Nearly 6,000 votes were cast. They are in session now, have engrossed the Constitution, and made Arkansas free forever—thank God! There was only one dissenting voice, Dr. Jucks, from Helena. He was in favor of gradual emancipation.

In great haste, yours, &c., W. M. FISHBACK.

Gen. Steele has officially recognized the Convention, and seems to regard it as entitled to great respect, both by himself and the President.

THE COLOR DISTINCTION.

Colored citizens of Massachusetts now here complain bitterly of the existing regulations which subject them to indignities, which they and many of their white friends believe incompatible with the status of American citizens. They are willing and anxious to aid in recruiting for colored regiments, and in any way serve the cause of the Union, which they have devoted their time to and are now here for that purpose alone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1864.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

The series of emphatic resolutions expressive of continued confidence in Gen. Rosecrans, lately passed by the Legislature of Ohio, are regarded by many here as censuring the treatment he has received at the hands of the President.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale was to-day appointed Governor of Idaho by the President.

OCCUPATION FOR REBEL PRISONERS.

The attention of Government is now occupied in considering the practicability of putting the Rebel prisoners to work. It is claimed that they could be of inestimable service in repairing the roads which which they have assisted in destroying, and, perhaps, in making other public improvements.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1864.

PRESENTS FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

The Government has procured two magnificent and costly swords, intended as presents from President Lincoln, to the first and second Kings of Siam, in return for handsome presents made to the President about a year ago.

ALIENS ENLISTED AS SUBSTITUTES.

The Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has decided that aliens, who are subjects of a foreign Government, having voluntarily enlisted in the service of the United States as substitutes for drafted men, are not entitled to be discharged from such service by reason of alienage, but may under the law of nations be held to perform their engagements without giving the Government, to which their allegiance is due just cause of complaint.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

SENATOR HALE'S CASE.

Senator Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee of the facts connected with the release of James M. Hunt, from the Old Capitol Prison, and the connection of Senator Hale therewith, declares that the employment of the latter was purely professional, and that he violated no law in accepting a fee for the defense of Hunt before any court, civil or military, or even for endeavoring to procure his discharge from prison.

It is held in the report improper to accept compensation for the prosecution of claims, or for obtaining contracts or offices, or for transacting business in the several departments of the Governments; but not for accepting fees for services in judicial bodies.

THE PURSUIT OF INDIANS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

A message from the President was transmitted to the Senate to-day, inclosing the correspondence relative to the request that permission be given our military authorities to pursue the Sioux Indians in the Hudson Bay Territories. In a note to Lord Lyons dated the 21st ult., Secretary Seward says that those Indians should either be restrained from making hostile incursions into United States territory, or United States troops should be allowed to pursue, subdue, and disperse them.

A report from Gen. Pope to the War Department is included in the papers, which shows that the English Government has no force in the Red River region to control these Indians, and that the Hudson Bay Company will give large quantities of provisions for their subsistence if they will return to the United States. Lord Lyons, in a note of Jan. 22 says he has referred the matter to his Government, by which, he says, it will not fail to be immediately taken into consideration.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the House to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body, contains statements of the practical operation of the Reciprocity treaty, from which it appears that the domestic products and manufactures exported to Canada under that treaty for the fiscal year ending June, 1863, amounted to about $18,500,000. The imports from Canada for same period were $12,807,000. The exports of breadstuffs increased from $216,000 in 1849 to $9,568,000. Our exports of manufactures have been reduced from $4,186,000 in 1859 to $1,511,000 in 1863. The exports from Buffalo and eastward ports were in 1863 $9,068,000. The tonnage of transportation by the Welland Canal was 15,000 to Canadian ports and 72,000 to United States ports, and by the St. Lawrence Canal 20,000 tons to United States ports. The Secretary gives numerous tabular statements with reference to the Canadian trade, but makes no recommendation on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following confirmations were made in Executive Session to-day:

Edward A. Rollins, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Edward McPherson, elected Clerk of the House; J. L. Doty, Governor of Utah; John M. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona; Newton Edmonds, Governor of Dakota; O. Reed, Secretary of Utah; David D. Porter, Rear Admiral; John Rodgers and S. C. Rowan, Commodores.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate reported back the House bill to increase internal revenue with amendments. They drop the tax on whisky on hand, but increase the rates to sixty cents for all manufactured from the passage of the bill to May 1, seventy cents on all manufactured from May 1 to July 1, and eighty cents for all manufactured thereafter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE COLOR DISTINCTION.

A colored Major in the United States service summoned as a witness before the Court-Martial, of which Col. Willetts is President, arriving half an hour after his time, offered as an excuse a written statement, to wit, that dressed in full uniform he entered a car of the Washington and Georgetown Horse Railroad at the other end of the city to proceed to the Court, and was expelled therefrom, and compelled to walk, which delayed his arrival. The President, Col. Willetts, promptly indorsed the statement as an outrage upon the officer, and an insult to the Court, and referred the same to Gen. Martindale, who will investigate the matter.

DESERTIONS BY REBEL CAVALRY.

We learn from officers just from the front that deserters from the enemy's cavalry come over in squads of five and ten along our lines every day, all of them repeating the story that if the Amnesty Proclamation could be circulated through the Rebel Army, the desertions would be by companies and regiments. They also state that wherever the enemy posts a vedette now they are compelled to place two men to see that he performs his duty and does not desert himself, and frequently the three are found missing at roll-call.

MINISTER TO FRANCE.

It is stated that Mr. Dayton will shortly be recalled from France and Gen. Fremont appointed to succeed him. There are those who assert, however, that Fremont could not be tempted even by a daintier dish.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The public meeting held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives in celebration of the second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission was largely attended. Vice-President Hamlin presided, and delivered the opening address. He was followed by George H. Stuart, esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Christian Commission, who gave a brief statement of the origin and work of the Commission. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission during the past year reached nearly a million dollars. Addresses were made by Speaker Colfax, Senator Sherman, Gen. Martindale, the Rev. R. J. Parvin, and George J. Mingins. The President of the United States was present on this occasion.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

At the instance of Mr. Pruyn, the Japanese Government have revoked and annulled their decision to disregard the treaties with the Western Powers and expel foreigners. The Government is highly pleased with Mr. Pruyn in the discharge of his difficult and delicate mission.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The law docket for the month of February having been called, and no cases therein being ready for argument, orders were made, on motion of the counsel for claimants and of the Assistant Solicitor, continuing the pending cases not otherwise disposed of.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE DELAYS ON THE WASHINGTON ROUTE.

The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolution of the Senate asking the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New-York and Washington. He attributes them to the insufficiency of equipment in cars and engines to meet the increased demands of travel and transportation. There being but a single track, the number of trains has been reduced to prevent collisions, and the speed, lessened by the increase of burden, since the adoption of the Schedule of Nov. 23, by which the time was to be reduced to ten hours between Washington and New-York, the singularity has been greater than before, partly owing to the great increase of passengers and the consequent delays in receiving and discharging passengers at local points. The time is made up of five separate roads, and the companies seem to regard the transportation of mails as of secondary importance, subordinate even to ordinary freight; and changes of the mail trains are made without the knowledge of the Department, and discriminating against the mails in case of danger of losing connections. It is stated that a double track is in progress on all the roads.

The road through Philadelphia is actively pushed and the bridge over the Susquehanna is under construction, and the united efforts of the roads will secure the remedy much sooner than it could be obtained by a new line. A practical placing of these lines under one management, by concert and harmony of action, is suggested as a complete remedy. It is hinted that the difficulty in supplying the demands for labor and material, in case of the organization of a new company, and the consequent relaxing of effort by the present line, would aggravate the difficulty.

No legislation is recommended unless it be such as would give to the department power to control the action of the companies in carrying the mails, and in the matter of charges, without reference to mail connections.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT TO POINT LOOKOUT.

Four hundred Rebel prisoners, who had been for some time past confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, were sent to Point Lookout to-day under guard of the 143d New-York Regiment.

THE PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS COUNSEL.

The amendments reported by Senator Trumbull to-day to the law forbidding members of Congress from acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, &c., proposes to repeal the provision which precludes them from acting as counsel or agent in any court or before any commission. Heads of Departments and chiefs of bureaus, clerks and other officers of the Government are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims, contracts, accusations or arrests before any department or military or naval commission. The fine on conviction is limited to $10,000 and two years' imprisonment, at the direction of the court trying the same.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—Bills were introduced to amend the charter of Georgetown, D. C.; to confirm certain land claims; also a resolution to provide for cross examination of witnesses before committees of Congress. The Pensions bill for 1864 was passed; also the bill amending the Homestead law. Information was asked about the working of the law for colonizing blacks. The resolution to expel Senator Davis was taken up. After remarks by Mr. Clark, Mr. Foster, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Wilson, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover, and so ends the business. Mr. Johnson spoke against the amendment to the section of the bill to encourage Enlistments which makes free the wives and children of slaves who join the army. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—General conversation took place between various gentlemen, with the view of coming to an agreement concerning the consideration of the Enrollment bill. Mr. Schenck said it was necessary that the bill should be passed early, as we must be prepared to resist any desperate and wild attempts which the Rebels might make against us. The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 100 to 44. The bill then came before the House. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the further consideration was postponed until Monday. Mr. Finck spoke against the Confiscation act; Mr. Garfield spoke in favor of it; Mr. Edgerton was opposed. Without vote, the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 29.—On motion, Mr. Gansen offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the necessity of providing for dissolving the National Bank Associations, under the National Currency act, in cases of the nonfulfillment of liabilities. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, taxing all transactions in gold 5 per centum. Mr. Kasson offered a joint resolution declaring against the efforts of France to possess Mexico; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Louisiana election case was called up by Mr. Dawes—the resolution from the Committee on Elections declaring that Mr. A. P. Field is not entitled to a seat in the House. Mr. Davis

argued that Mr. Field was not elected according to the laws of Louisiana, and that the loyal people had not a fair opportunity to vote. Mr. Kernan wanted the House to express its condemnation of the conduct of the Military Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Smithers opposed Mr. Field taking a seat because there is no civil Government in Louisiana. Mr. Field spoke in his own behalf and of the right of loyal citizens of Louisiana to be represented here. Further consideration of the subject was postponed. Mr. Blow of Missouri announced the death of John W. Noell, late Representative of that State. Messrs. Arnold and Rollins of Missouri and Mr. Stevens delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions of respect were passed. Adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—The resignation of Senator Bayard of Delaware was received, and immediately afterward the credentials of his successor, George Read Riddle, were presented. Mr. Davis made some remarks upon the subject of expulsion, loyalty, &c. A bill was referred providing for a proper examination of quartermasters, commissaries, &c. The resolution of Mr. Doolittle requesting the appearance of some persons connected with the Departments to represent them before the Committee of Investigation, was taken up. General debate ensued, but no vote was taken. The death of the Hon. John W. Noell, member from the IIId District of Missouri, was announced, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wallace, delegate from Idaho, was sworn in and took his seat. Mr. J. C. Allen wanted to print 50,000 extra copies of Gen. McClellan's report. His proposal was referred to the Printing Committee. Mr. Arnold proposed a joint resolution, which was referred, that where soldiers may be placed on short rations the deficiency shall be made up in commutation money. A bill for the protection of emigrants to the Territories was referred. Instructions to Committees to report upon various matters were adopted. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the operations and results of the Treasury Department trade regulations, and as to commercial intercourse with the rebellious States; whether frauds have not been practiced by its agents, and whether favoritism has not been shown, &c. Debate arising, the resolution was laid over. Mr. Eldridge offered a preamble, declaring against the conscription. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the proposition on the table. Motion carried by Yeas 84; Nays 42. Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution declaring that a more vigorous policy of enlisting persons of African decent in the army would meet the approbation of the House. Adopted, 60 against 46. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to revive the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General. Mr. Garfield opposed it. Mr. Farnsworth advocated its immediate passage. Mr. Schenck, in voting for it, would do so without in the least degree interfering with the selection of the President. Mr. Stevens opposed the bill, believing there was no necessity for it. Mr. Boyd was in favor of a Lieutenant-General, if he would supersede Gen. Halleck as General-in-Chief. Mr. Washburne spoke of the exploits of Gen. Grant. Mr. Hubbard would not be in a hurry to pass the bill. Mr. Boutwell opposed the bill, at this time. Mr. Garfield moved that it lie on the table. Lost, 19 to 113. Mr. Ross proposed to amend by respectfully recommending Gen. Grant for the position. This was agreed to, 111 Yeas, 17 Nays. The bill, as amended was adopted, 96 to 41. [The bill provides that the grade of Lieutenant-General be revived in the Army of the United States, and authorizes the President, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commander of the army, to be selected during the war from among those officers in the military service of the United States not below the grade of Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, shall be authorized under the direction of the President to command the armies of the United States. The Lieutenant-General appointed in the manner provided shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff, specified in the [illegible] section of the act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowances prescribed in the sixth section of the act approved August 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers; provided that nothing in this bill contained shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay or allowances of Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General by brevet, now on the retired list of the army, and Congress respectfully recommend Major-Gen. Grant to the position of Lieutenant-General under this bill.] The House spent some time in Committee on the Senate amendments to the Enrollment act, but made no special progress. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—George Read Riddle from Delaware appeared and took the oath of office. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, praying Congress to exercise its constitutional power for the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the United States. Resolutions of thanks to Com. Ringgold and Gen. Thomas were passed. The Lieutenant-General bill was received from the House and referred. Mr. Doolittle's resolution requesting the departments to send a person to represent them before the Committees of Investigation was taken up. Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hale, Doolittle, Trumbull, and Grimes participated, discussing particularly the affairs of the Navy Department. The resolution was postponed until Monday. The Enlistment bill was taken up, the amendment of Mr. Henderson limiting the boon of freedom to the wives and children of enlisted slaves of loyal owners only being under consideration. Mr. Sherman spoke at some length in favor of freedom for all. Without vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Navy was called upon to inform the House whether supplies for that Department during the past year were purchased upon contract. If not, what proportion thereof and of what kinds were purchased in open market, &c., &c.; and that he inform the House what alteration in the law is necessary. Mr. Stevens reported the bill of appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1865. The House passed the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due to wounded and deceased soldiers. [It provides that, on the death of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and other enlisted men, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to furnish to the Second Auditor a critical statement, date of death, and full particulars of the military history of the deceased, together with the amount of arrears of pay, bounty, clothing, etc., to be paid in certificate by any Paymaster of the Army. The same course to be pursued in case of the person dying in hospital. All pay and bounties, under the act of March, 1863, due to persons discharged, or who may be discharged from the army within two years, by reason of wounds, shall be adjudicated by the Commissioner of Pensions, under the rules governing invalid pensions, and on the certificate issued by him payment be made by any Paymaster of the Army.] The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing duties on articles of luxury, &c., not manufactured in this country, so as to produce a revenue from customs of $120,000,000 per annum; also, as to increasing internal revenue tax on articles of luxury, &c., so as to produce $230,000,000; also, as to restricting Bank circulation to $300,000,000; also, as to authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 in bonds, at discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to redeem legal-tender notes. The House resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the Confiscation act. Mr. Broomall made a speech in favor of the confiscation of Rebel estates. The House went into Committee on the Senate's bill amendatory of the Enrollment act. Mr. Schenck explained the difference between the Senate bill and the substitute recommended by the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Chanler made a speech against the Conscription bill, and as far as he could, against any support of the Government whatever. He was sharply replied to by Mr. Davis of New-York, who denounced his sentiments and his course in very plain terms. Mr. Anderson of Kentucky replied to charges made some time since by Mr. Allen of Illinois that he (Anderson) owed his election to Federal bayonets. Mr. Anderson's speech was in the plainest sort of Anglo-Saxon, and characterized Allen's assertion an unmitigated falsehood, and Allen himself as a disloyal man. Mr. Allen repeated the charge about Federal bayonets, and went on to explain. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—The Enlistment bill was postponed until Thursday. The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the charges against Senator Hale. The Revenue bill, as amended by the House, was taken up. The amendment laying a duty of 60 cents on all spirits sold or distilled, or removed for consumption or sale previous to the 1st day of July, was adopted. Further consideration was postponed until Thursday. The bill to establish a uniform Ambulance system was taken up. After adopting a section to provide for mule and horse litters, the bill was adopted. A number of resolutions and reports were referred, and the Senate, after Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill for a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls was reported to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The amendments to the Confiscation act were taken up. No progress was made. The House went into Committee on the Enrollment act. Mr. Stiles of Pennsylvania raved against bayonet elections and conscription. The Committee voted to keep the commutation price at $300. Also a bill for a Ship-Canal for vessels-of-war from the Mississippi to the Northern Lakes. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—The bill legalizing the action of town and county authorities in raising bounty money was debated until the hour of adjournment, and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were ordered to a third reading: to amend the laws relative to State Prison contracts; incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society. Mr. W. Dewey made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations relative to the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island and the Park Barracks, including a letter from General Dix denying the statements in the newspapers alleging ill-treatment of and suffering among the soldiers. Bills were passed: to perfect the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote; relative to the American Seamen's Fund Society; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to partnerships; to amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—Bills were introduced relative to Surrogate's Court in New-York; incorporating Steam Agricultural Company; also, concerning the Erie Railway Company. Mr. Strong moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what legislation is necessary in view of the moneyed institutions of the State refusing to pay a tax on their capital. Carried. Bills were ordered to a third reading legalizing the action of the New-York authorities in raising money to pay riot damages; amending the charter of the Bible and Prayer-Book Society. Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were passed to amend the Revised Statutes relative to prison convicts. Bills were introduced to amend the General Manufacturing law; and to suppress intemperance. Adjourned to Monday evening.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Bills were noticed to encourage volunteering by paying a State bounty of $300 in lieu of all local bounties; authorizing the construction of a railroad on the Bloomingdale road and on certain avenues and streets of New-York; relative to the New-York District Courts. Bills were passed amending the charter of the New-York Bible Society; legalizing the bounty ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York—lost—a motion to reconsider the vote tabled; amending the Brooklyn water act—ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Several local bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. (Adjourned.)

SENATE, Feb. 3.—Bills were passed legalizing the action of town, city, and county authorities in raising bounty moneys. Legalizing the County and Riot ordinances of the New-York Supervisors. (Recommitted.) Amending the Brooklyn Water act. Resolutions were then reported by Mr. Bell that no difference should be [illegible] foreign and domestic [illegible] stocks as to the currency in which the principal and interest thereon shall be paid. Laid over. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were reported favorably relative to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women. Extending certain avenues in Brooklyn. Relative to the expenses of the National Guard, 1st Division. Relative to the expenses of streets in Williamsburgh. Establishing the Fire Limits in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. To incorporate the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York. Incorporating the New-York Boarding-House Keepers' Association. To incorporate the New-York National Fund Bank of Trusts. Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club. Incorporating the County Savings Bank of New-York. To provide for the payment of the persons making the Enrollment for the Draft of 1862. Relative to streets in Richmond County. Relative to the transportation of freight on Long Island. To establish a Free Academy in Brooklyn. The bill fixing the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn was passed. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to provide better facilities for the transportation of troops between New-York and Philadelphia. Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Australasian we have European dates to Jan. 17.

The decision of the Court of Exchequer, on the application for a new trial in the Alexandra case, was given on Jan. 11. The Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell were against a new trial; Barons Channell and Pigott were in favor of it. The Court was thus equally divided, and in order that an appeal might lie, Baron Pigott, as the junior Baron, withdrew his judgment. The rule for a new trial being therefore discharged, the Attorney-General gave notice of appeal to the Exchequer Chamber.

It is reported that "certain persons in Liverpool" will shortly be brought before the magistrates of that town on a charge of enlisting British subjects for the Confederate service.

The discussions of the French Legislatif body are of great interest. Thiers and Berryer delivered masterly speeches which have electrified not only the Chamber, but France and Europe.

The aspects of the Danish question still seem as menacing as ever. The Dagblad of Copenhagen declares that the moment a German soldier attempts to enter Schleswig war begins, and that the Danes, although fighting in the proportion of one to twenty, will persevere to the last in defending themselves against German aggression. On the other hand, it is affirmed that the Duke of Augustenburg has declared that under no circumstances will he quit the Duchy. Politicians, too, are beginning to say that Russia has resolved, if the London treaty be set aside by the two great German Powers, to put in once more the claims which she formally renounced.

France is stated to have addressed a circular note to the secondary German Powers in reference to England's proposal for a conference on the Danish question. If this report be true, France declares that any conference to be now opened must take as its basis the present condition of affairs in Holstein, and must not act in opposition to the Federal Diet. The circular is described as acknowledging the London treaty of 1852 to have been an impotent piece of work.

It is believed that Garibaldi will be again brought forward as representative for the City of Naples, and elected with or without his own consent.

A Bombay telegram contains the announcement that the warfare on the Punjaub border is about to terminate. The Boneyr tribe had submitted, and had aided the Guide Corps in destroying Mulka, the seat of the Hindoostanee fanatics, who seem to have caused the outbreak. The English troops would therefore return to the plains, and would go into quarters after having taken hostage from the Judoon and Othmanzye tribes. It appears that the submission of the Boneyr tribe was caused, or at least preceded, by a sharp engagement on the 16th December.

The German Diet on Jan. 14, rejected, by a majority of eleven to five votes, the proposal made by Austria and Prussia to the effect that the Confederation should at once summon the Danish Cabinet to suspend the November Constitution regarding Denmark and Schleswig, and should declare that a refusal to comply with this demand would be immediately followed by a military occupation of Schleswig by Federal troops. The Austrian and Prussian representatives thereupon, we are told, "declared that Austria and Prussia would take the matter in hand themselves." Electoral Hesse and Mecklenburg, having each one vote, and the following states, viz.: Lichtenstein, Waldeck, the two branches of Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe Detmold, and Hesse Homburg, together having one vote, agreed with Austria and Prussia.

The case of the Pampero—the steamer which was recently seized on the Clyde—is about to be tried in the Court of Session at Edinburgh. It is alleged that the vessel was "equipped, furnished, and fitted out with intent" to be employed as a Confederate cruiser.

During the ceremony of presenting a Cardinal's hat to Archbishop de Bonnechose, on Wednesday Jan. 13, the Emperor Napoleon took the opportunity to denounce the Opposition of the *Corps Legislatif*. In consequence of this speech rumors were current in Paris that some strong measures for the purpose of restraining the eloquence of the Opposition were likely to be taken.

The Great Eastern was put up for sale at Liverpool on Jan. 14, by order of the mortgagees, whose claims, along with that of Mr. Parry, amount to about £110,000. The "sale" drew together a large number of persons, but the auctioneer could obtain no advance upon the only independent bid offered—£50,000. There was a reserve bid of £130,000, and the ship, therefore, remains unsold. This attempt to dispose of the Great Eastern was followed by the sale of the Gibraltar—formerly the well-known Confederate cruiser Sumter—which was knocked down at £4,500.

By the arrival of the steamship America, from Southampton on Jan. 21, we have two days later news from Europe.

The ultimatum addressed by Austria and Prussia to Denmark having been rejected by the latter Power, Austria and Prussia are hastening troops in Schleswig. The Emperor of Austria reviewed, on the 18th, the officers and men of the execution corps destined for Schleswig, and bade them farewell in a brief address. He admonished them to keep on good terms with their Prussian brothers in arms, and expressed his full confidence that, should action become inevitable, they would show the courage which always distinguished Austrian troops. The Prussian House of Deputies and the Austrian Lower House will both refuse the credits demanded by their Governments for carrying on the war. The Germans of both States sympathize with the Federal Diet against their Governments. Saxe desires the Federal Diet to forbid the marching of Austrian and Prussian troops through Holstein. The King of Hanover has allowed, with great reluctance, the marching of Prussian troops through his Kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg have unanimously resolved to request the Government to place the army of the State upon a war footing; to place a part of it at the disposal of the Confederacy; to request the other German States to adopt the same measure, and not to allow the passage of troops which have not been called out by the Federal Diet.

The English Emancipation Society, on Jan. 16, gave a farewell soiree to George Thompson who was to sail on Jan. 23, for the United States. William Evans, esq., the Chairman of the Society, presided. Letters were read from John Bright, P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Professor Cairnes and Professor Newman, and brief addresses were made by Geo. Thompson, Victor Schoelcher, Minister of Marine in France in 1848, and who, in that position carried out emancipation in the French colonies, by the American Consul, P. H. Morse, the Rev. Solis Martin, Mr. M. D. Conway and others.

A Paris paper states that the Florida is ready for sea, and she has accepted the challenge of the Union corvette Kearsarge, to engage in a fight at six miles beyond the French waters.

At the supplementary elections which took place on Jan. 17, two more members of the opposition were elected.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Times City Article says: The news of the summary notification sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the withdrawal of the obnoxious Constitution, on pain of an immediate occupation of Schleswig, has produced further great depression in all the markets to-day, which has been aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France, and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return here of the rate of discount to 8. Consols closed at 90½@90⅝ for money.

The Prince of Wales has arrived with £141,710.

About £95,000 was taken from the Bank of France; £200,000 held in private hands has also been sent to Paris. Illinois Central ordinary shares improved ¼.

The Confederate Loan shows a fresh reaction of 1 per cent, closing at 42 to 44.

The Times (City Article) of Wednesday says: The English funds opened without recovery from the fall of yesterday, and ultimately, upon the extent of the gold demand at the Bank becoming known, experienced a further decline of ⅛. The first bargains for consols for money were at 90½@90⅝, and the last, 90½@90⅝; for the account, 90⅞@90⅝. The discount demand was heavy to-day. Confederate Loan, 42@44.

French Rentes relapsed ⅛, closing at 66f. 60c. £370,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day, of which £160,000 was for France, £250,000 for Spain, and £20,000 for Egypt. Another withdrawal of like amount is reported to be likely to take place on Wednesday. An almost immediate return of the bank rate to 8 ℔ cent is looked for.

The Hipon, on Jan. 20th for India and China takes on £245,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 18 and 19.—The market is much depressed, and sales for the two days do not exceed 5,500 bales, 1,500 on speculation and export. Prices ½@⅞d. ℔ lb decline.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Jan. 19.—Wheat brisk at about 2@3d. under Tuesday's prices. Flour dull. Indian Corn in request. Mixed 30/6@31/, being 6d@1/ dearer.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Jan. 18.—There was a decline to-day of between 1/ and 2/.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, Jan. 19.—Sugar dull. Coffee unchanged. Tea firm. Rice unaltered. Tallow steady at 42/.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19, p. m.—COTTON—Sales, two days, 5,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters; market dull and ⅛d. lower, except for American, which is steady.

The Manchester market is irregular, and tendency downward. BREADSTUFFS tending upward. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advanced 1@2d. under the warlike aspect. CORN firmer; Mixed 30/6.

PROVISIONS steady. Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 42/6@43/. Tallow dull and tending downward.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—no sales. Petroleum firm; Refined, 1/9½@1/11.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20, p. m.—COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull and slightly lower. BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. SUGAR very dull. PRODUCE inactive. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 1/11.

LONDON, Jan. 20—p. m.—Consols for Money, 90¾@90⅞.

Illinois Central shares, 23@24, discount. Erie shares 64@65.

The Bank rate has been advanced to 8 ℔ cent, owing to the heavy drain of bullion.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We print every week matter of special interest to Farmers, yet we heartily exhort every man who has a home, whether farmer or not, to take some publication devoted specially to Agriculture and Household Economy. There is no family of children that will not grow up wiser, more hopeful, more practical, more useful, for having such a periodical in their hands from week to week or from month to month. THE AGRICULTURIST is admirable in its adaptation to the needs of beginners, who never find a paragraph in its columns that they cannot easily understand; while in variety and adaptation to various wants and tastes, it is unsurpassed. There is no farmer who can read, or who has a son who can read, so rich or so poor that he can afford to do without some such work; and this is one of the best. (See advertisement.)

Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri, died on the 31st ult.

Legal Decision.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

The Chancellor delivered his opinion to-day in the case of the Camden and Amboy Railroad against the Delaware Bay Railroad and Camden and Atlantic Railroad. He held that the only exclusive franchise held by the joint companies was that of the through transportation of freight and passengers between New-York and Philadelphia, and referred not to local business. He ordered a reference to be made to a master to take an account of passengers and merchandise carried over defendants' roads between New-York and Philadelphia, and make a distinct account of soldiers and munitions of war carried over said roads, and that any fraud order concerning the last accounts should be reserved until the coming of the master's report. An injunction was granted to restrain the use of defendants' roads in competing in through business with that of the plaintiffs. The case will be carried to the Court of Errors.

The Hunterdon and Somerset Farmers' Railroad bill was reported to-day.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 27.

30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup...106¾	300 Hudson River RR....140
1,000 do..........106¾	600 do..........140¼
67,000 U. S. 5-20s, Coup...103¾	100 do.......s10.140½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg...106¼	200 Reading R. R......s30.116
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr.cer.,N. 97¾	500 do........b10.116
1,000 Ill. War Loan......100	635 do.............115¾
4,000 Virginia State 6s.... 49	200 do.........b30.116
4,000 North Carolina 6s.... 52	200 Mich. Cent. R. R..b10.132½
1,000 California 7s........125	700 do.........132¼
6,000 N. Y. Central 6s.....106	100 do.........s30.132½
2,000 Har. 2d Mtg...ex in. 98½	125 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R... 92
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mort..104	2200 do.......... 92¼
3,000 Alton & T.H. 1st M.101	400 do.......s10. 92¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 76	700 do........... 92½
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M... 86	300 do.......b10. 92¾
1,000 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.105	600 do........... 92¾
6,000 Clev.& Pitts.4th M. 85	500 do........... 92
10,000 American Gold.....157¾	100 Miss. & Missouri R. R. 41½
10,000 do..........157⅞	100 Ill. Cen. full S........115
10 Merchants' Bank......106	100 do..........114¾
5 Bank of Commerce....101	1500 Ill. Cen. RR. S........127
6 do..........101½	200 do.......b10 127¼
1000 Cumberland Coal 1 fd. 51½	1600 do.......... 127¼
300 Quicksilver Min. Co.. 49¾	200 do.......... 127⅜
50 do.......s30 49	100 do........b3 127¼
650 do.......... 50	200 do.......b30 127½
100 do.......b10 50½	500 do.......b30 128
100 do.......b15 50¾	100 do.......b30 128¼
700 Quartz Hill Min. Co.. 12	10,000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S....114
400 do.......... 12¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR.....110¼
1000 do.......... 12¾	100 do.......b10 111
50 Cen. Amer. Trans. Co. 37	600 do..........111
500 Mariposa Min'g Co.s10 27¼	100 do.......b30 111¼
1200 do.......s10 28	50 do..........111½
300 do.......s30 27½	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR.148
500 do.......... 28	50 Ga. & Chic. RR....s30 113
200 do.......s30 28	600 do..........113¼
500 Copake Iron Mines.... 12½	1000 Clev. & To. RR.......137
150 N. Y. Central RR......132¾	600 do.......s10 137
400 do..........132½	1000 do.......b10 137
200 do........b3.132¼	1000 do.......b15 137
1100 do..........132¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R. R....143
100 do.......b30.133¼	50 Chic.,B. & Q. R.R.b30 125
300 do.......b15.133	50 do..........124
650 Erie Railway..........107¼	150 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.R. 57
200 do.......b30.107¼	100 do.......... 57¼
750 do.......b30.108	100 do........b10 57¼
500 do.......b30.108¼	6 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.. 87
100 Erie Railway Pref.....101½	1600 do.......... 87¼
900 Hud. Riv. RR. Scrip.. 95	600 do.......b10 88
700 Harlem R. R..........104	100 do.......... 87½
2000 do..........103¾	100 Alton & T. H. R. R... 62
100 do.......s30.103¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R. R... 48
700 do..........103⅞	200 do.......... 49
100 do.......b10.104	250 do.......... 48¾
200 do.......b10.104¼	1600 do.......... 48½
100 do.......b30.104½	300 Chic. & Alton R. R.... 81
500 do.......b30.105	100 Chic. & Alton Pref.... 95

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

Gold, under the advices from London is up and quoted at 158¾@158⅞ after selling as high as 158⅞. Stocks upon the street were strong, and in demand. At the Stock Exchange, Governments were steady. Coupons of 1881, 106½@107; 5-20s, 103¾@103⅞; 7.30s, 107½@107¾. State stocks steady; Virginia 6s, 49@48½; Missouri 6s, 67¼@67½; California 7s, 124½@125; Canton Co., 38@38½; Delaware and Hudson, 174¾, ex-div. asked; Pennsylvania Coal, 183@190; Quicksilver, 49¾@50; Cumberland Coal, 51½@¾; Pacific Mail, 226@228; Central Transit Co., 38; New-York Central, 132¾@¾; Erie, 107¾@¾; do. Preferred, 101½@¾; Hudson River, 140@½; Harlem, 103¾@⅞; do. Preferred, 110; Michigan Central, 132¼; do. Southern, 92@½; do. Guaranteed, 132@134; Panama, 222@225; Illinois Central, 127¼@½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111; Galena and Chicago, 113½@¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 137; Rock Island, 142½@143; Burlington and Quincy, 124. Quartz Hill sold at 12¼@13, Mariposa at 27½@28, American Coal was offered at 89, Central Coal was quoted at 50@60, Minnesota Mining at 70@71, Copake at 12½@12½. Mississippi and Missouri at 41½@43, and Chicago and Milwaukee at 63. Stocks were irregular during the early part of the day, but closed firm and in increased demand. Michigan Central was strong at 133¼. For all the New-York roads—Harlem, Hudson, Erie, and Central—there was a steady inquiry, Hudson River being a special favorite. All Government securities were steady. Railroad Bonds are not to be had except in small parcels at full prices, and few 1st Mortgages are offered. In Border-State Stocks the business is small. Bank Stock strong. Gas Stocks and Insurance Stock can only be had by paying a sharp advance over recent quotations, and at no time since the Rebellion has there been a firmer feeling among parties holding the shares of established property. The closing prices were: Gold, 158¾; New-York Central, 132¾; Erie, 107¾; Hudson, 141¼; Harlem, [illegible] Illinois Central, [illegible] Southern, 92¼; Galena, 113¼; Toledo, 135; Chicago and Rock Island, 143¼; Fort Wayne, 88¼.

Money is quoted 7 ℔ cent, and at an early hour houses made up their accounts, and found difficulty in employing their balances. More money was left over than for a long time. For commercial paper there is a demand at less than legal rates, and no borrower on call, or upon long time with reasonable credit and security, has much trouble in getting all the capital required. The advices from Washington are all to the effect that 5 ℔ cent Treasury paper is to be used freely, and a money market created, upon which a 5 ℔ cent gold-bearing bond can be exchanged for 5 ℔ cent currency notes.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.

ASHES—The market is quite firm and more active; sales of 65 bbls. at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $10 for Pearls.

BEESWAX is in good request, with sales of 7,500 lb at 52@53c., cash.

COTTON—A large number of manufacturers have appeared in the market, and under the impression that the supply is likely to be light for some time, and no definite advices from the South-West, the demand has been very active, prices showing an advance of fully one cent ℔ lb, closing very strong; sales of about 2,500 bales on a basis of 84@84½c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds is dull and flat; prices are entirely nominal, and for the present we omit quotations.

COAL—The market has been fairly active for Domestic, and prices are without change to note, but consumers have the advantage at the close. We quote from yard at $7@$8 50 ℔ ton. The supply of Foreign is very limited, the demand fair, and prices firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour opened firmer, with a fair inquiry, but subsequently the demand fell off, and the market closed quiet at yesterday's rates. Trade and family brands are firm, but less active. The sales are 7,100 bbls. at $6 40@$6 55 for Superfine State, $6 65@$7 10 for Extra State, $7 30@$7 40 for Fancy State, $6 70@$7 25 for the low grades of Western Extra, $7 40@$7 45 for Shipping Ohio, $7 50@$9 25 for Trade and Family brands, and $7 50@$10 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour opened firmer, but with only a moderate demand; the improvement was lost at the close. Sales of 780 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for the low grades of Extra, and $7 30@$8 25 for Trade and Family do. Southern Flour is in moderate request and is firm. Sales of 900 bbls. at $7 75@$8 15 for mixed to good Superfine Extra Country and Baltimore and $8 25@$11 for Trade and Family Brands. Rye Flour is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 400 bbls. at $5 75@$6 50. Corn Meal is rather quiet, but firm. Sales of 300 bbls. Brandywine, to arrive, at $6 25.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, though the market is not quite so buoyant as early in the week; still the prices are higher than ever known before, and as Fish generally are scarce, and considered as the cheapest salt provisions, most holders are not anxious to realize, unless at extreme rates; sales of 1,000 qtls. Bank at $6 87½, and 2,000 do. Marblehead at $7 12½@$7 25. St. George's are scarce and held at $7 25@$7 37½. Mackerel are firm, and in good, fair request, though the demand is less animated; sales of 1,000 bbls. No. 3 Mass. at $6 75@$7, now held at $6 87½@$7 12½. We quote No. 1 Bay at $15 75@$16, and No. 2 do. at $11 75, and No. 2 Shore at $9 50. Salmon and Herring are quiet, but steady, at previous rates.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened 1@2c. ℔ bush. higher under the favorable news from Europe, and the advance in gold and exchange, but buyers did not cheerfully respond to the exalted views of holders, and under moderate purchases, the improvement are the close was partially lost, and the market closed quiet. The sales are 93,000 bush., and consist of 14,700 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 57@$1 59; 21,600 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 60½; 22,200 do. Amber do. at $1 60@$1 61 in store; 15,900 do. Red Western at $1 67@$1 70; 7,000 do. choice Amber do. at $1 74, and 5,000 do. prime White Michigan at $1 85. Barley is languid, and prices somewhat nominal at $1 28@$1 50 as to quality. Barley Malt is quiet but steady at $1 50@$1 60 for State. Oats are rather firmer, and in fair request, though the demand is less active; sales of 25,000 bush. at 88@88c. for Canadian; 88@90c. for State; and 90@91c. for Western. Rye is light stock, and is quiet but firm at $1 28@$1 35 for Jersey and State. Corn continues in good demand, and the market is firmer for old especially; sales of 68,000 bush. at $1 17@$1 18 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Yellow, and $1 24@$1 26 for mixed Western in store.

HOPS have been in animated demand during the week under review, especially prime and fancy grades, both for home use and export, and prices have favored the seller under the influence of the high rates of sterling exchange and the reduced supply of desirable grades; the sales for the week are 3,500 bales, being the largest of the season, at prices ranging from 20@25c. for common; 23@25c. for common to fair; 26@27c. for fair to good; 28@30c. for good to prime; 31@33c. for prime to extra; and 33@34c. for choice extra and fancy selections. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 27@33c. for good, sound, prime, and extra grades. Moldy goods are abundant and unsaleable, at prices varying from 5c. for bad up to 20c. for prime quality. Yearlings are scarce and firm at 18@23c.

HAY—The market is very dull; the demand mainly for Government use. The stock is accumulating, and prices tend downward; sales of 400 bales at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lb.

HEMP—Manilla has continued in good request at 13½c., cash, but holders now demand 14c. Other descriptions are very quiet, but steady, at $2 30@$2 40 ℔ ton for Jute; $1 50@$1 65 for American Undressed, and $2 75@$3 for Dressed do. On Domestic, Messrs. Slater & Virden of St. Louis write us, on the 28th ult.: "The market is very quiet, but steady and very firm; the sales of the week comprise 15 bales inferior Undressed at $95; a mixed lot of 200 bales and 60 bales common, in two lots, at $110; 71 bales fair at $115; 75 bales prime at $125; 12 bales strictly choice; for twine, at $140; 43 bales Dressed Hemp and 255 covered and uncovered heckled Tow, in lots, on private terms. Also, 50 bales strictly prime Undressed at $125 ℔ ton. We quote now at $100@$140 for Undressed, and $225@$240 ℔ ton for dressed. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. was as follows: 614 bales Am[illegible] Dressed, 1,531 do. Undressed, 17,693 do. Manilla, and 790 Jute."

LUMBER is in limited demand, but prices are well sustained; sales of 263,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber at $19@$20 50, 3 and 4 months.

MOLASSES—There is not much doing at the moment, owing to light stocks, but holders manifest extreme firmness, and on New-Orleans we note a slight advance; sales of 5 hhds. Porto Rico at 16c., and 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 53@65c. for old crop, and 69@70c. for new do.; we quote Cuba Muscovado at 45@55c., do. Clayed, 40@45c., and Barbadoes 62½@65c.

OILS—City Linseed is firm and in good request at $1 48@$1 50, but sales of 80 tons English were made, to arrive, at $1 47½ and 10 do. at $1 50 ℔ gallon, cash, now held higher. Fish Oils are quiet but firm at full previous rates. Red is in good demand at 85c. for Saponified. Lard Oil is in fair request at $1 06@$1 10 for Western Winter. Other kinds are rather quiet but firm at previous rates.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market opened strong, with a fair inquiry, but subsequently buyers bought sparingly, and the market closed rather weak. The sales are 1,600 bbls. at $19 12½@$19 25 for Old Mess, and $20 75@$20 12½ for Mess, $22 25 for New Mess, $16 for Old Prime, $19 for New do., $22 50@$23 for City Prime Mess, and $20 25 for Western do. Beef is in good demand at steady rates; sales of 300 bbls at $12 50@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 25@$16 for extra do. Tierce Beef is dull and prices are nominal. Beef Hams are in moderate request, and are firm; sales of 150 bbls. Western at $20@$21. Cut Meats are firm and fairly active; sales of 200 pkgs. at 8½@9c. for Shoulders, 12¼c. for Hams, and 400 boxes Long-Cut Hams at 12c. for Western, and 11c. for City. Bacon is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 300 boxes at 11@11½c. for Cumberland Cut; 11½c. for Long-Ribbed and 11½@12c. for Short Clear, the inside rate for light. Dressed Hogs are less plenty, and with a good demand are firmer; we quote Western at 9¼@9½c., and City at 9¾@9⅞c., and extra lots at ½@¾c. ℔ lb higher. Lard is in less active demand, but steady; sales of 1,600 bbls. at 12¼@13c. for Old, and 13¼@13½c. for New, and Fancy do. at 13½c.

RICE—A very fair demand prevails at steady rates; sales of 525 bags Rangoon at 7¾@8c.; 150 do. Patna at 8¾c., and 50 bbls. Para at 6¼@6¾c.

SUGARS—There has been increased activity in demand for Raw to-day, refiners being the principal buyers, and the market closes very strong and a trifle better; we quote fair to good refining at 12½@13c.; the sales embrace about 1,500 hhds. at 13c. for Martinique, 12¾@13½c. for Cuba, and 13@14½c. for New-Orleans, and 1,179 boxes at 12@12¾c. Refined are also in better request, and 1c. ℔ lb is the rate for Hards.

SEEDS—The market is poorly supplied with Clover Seed, and prices tend upward; sales of 120 bags at 13½@13½c. ℔ lb. Timothy Seed is in better supply and is quiet at $3 25@$3 35 ℔ bush. Rough Flax Seed is firm and in fair demand; sales of 3,000 bush. at $3 27@$3 30 ℔ bush. of 56 lb. Linseed is inactive yet firm, at $3 55@$3 57½ for Calcutta, and $4 ℔ bush., cash, for Bombay.

SALT has been improved demand at 46@48c. for Turk's Island, and $2 37½ for Ashton's fine now held at $3. Of Jeffry & Darcey's, sales of 3,865 sacks, afloat and in store, have been made at $1 75@$2 23, four months.

TALLOW—The market is more active and is firm; sales of 270,000 lb at 12¼@12½c. for Western, and 12¾@13c. for Eastern and City.

WHISKY—The market is less active, but rather better, though unsettled at the close. Sales of 470 bbls. at 90@92c. for State and Western.

WOOL—Native Fleece and Pulled Wools are in less active request, but, with a reduced stock, prices are quite firm; sales of 115,000 lb Fleeces at 77@88c.; 77,000 do. California at 43@53c.; 10,000 do. Pulled at 72½@75c. for super, and 75@80c. for extra. The stock on the seaboard is now considerably less than it was last year, which is considerable held back as yet in the country, which will find its way to market as soon as navigation is open. In the mean time, the manufacturers are turning their attention to foreign grades, or at least the owners of this class of Wools (especially Cape), under more liberal arrivals, have been forcing their goods upon the market with ill-success. This was particularly noticeable at the auction sale of Cape, which came off on Tuesday, and may be pronounced a failure. In our last weekly issue we wrote an article, not knowing then that an auction sale was to come off so soon, and the force of its truth was sensibly felt at yesterday's sale. We anticipated then that an auction sale would be called, under the large arrivals of Cape and the apparent restlessness and clamor of some parties about a quiet market (though it is notorious that this is the most active season for the consumption of Wool within a generation). The sale has already come off and the blow has been struck that we would have warded off. Now that it has passed off, we frankly pronounce it a blunder and a great failure. Prices broke down badly, and a great portion of the goods, if not protected, were bought in for orders or otherwise, while a great portion of the duplicates were passed. This of course dissatisfied purchasers that came a long distance, but they had the privilege to buy samples and bid a fair price, as they did not, why the owners were justified in protecting their property, as they had the impudence of forcing it upon the market. The auction sales lately have been of very inferior Wools, partly damaged, and cannot be spoken of in favorable terms. They appear to be "bails" for attracting buyers hither long distances, and afterward offer them nothing but damaged goods or fag-ends, unless they go into the open market and buy in competition with each other. But the manufacturers' wool, although they may want the article badly, cannot be led in this way very long, and hence they acted independently and sagaciously at Tuesday's sale. Apart from Cape Wools, other description are not abundant, and are firm under the advance in gold and exchange. Mestiza Unwashed Wool have been sparingly dealt in at 28@30c. for ordinary to choice selection Unwashed Mestizas; Unwashed Common Entre Rios, Rosario and San Nicholas are equally quiet at 19@20c. and Montevideo Wools are also dull, while Washed Cordova, Santiago, San Luis and Mendoza are in light and bad assortment with some inquiry for a good selection at 47½@45c. ℔ lb. Rio Grande is scarce and would sell readily at 29@30c. The sales are 390 bales Cape at 40½@45c.; 100 do. White Donskoi at 40c.; 50 do. inferior at 37c.; 140 do. East India, 100 do. Smyrna, 150 do. Mestiza, 75 do. Donskoi, 60 do. Cape, 76 do. Santiago, 75 do. black Santa Fe, 140 do. Chilian, 60 do. Mogadore and Montevideo, 150 do. Mediterranean and South American, and 13 do. Entre Rios at full prices. Of the three auction sales which came off, as above referred to on Tuesday, the following comments from one in the trade (since our own article was written) may prove interesting: "The public sales of Damaged Cape Wools, advertised for to-day, have been completed; 58 bales Mestiza, 44 bales Merino Cape, were knocked down at 31@33½c., generally supposed to have been protected, while the others were passed. Not 14 bales Mohair were bid off at 28½@38½c., but supposed to have been bought in. The third and most important offering, and which was to settle the market for Cape, resulted in the sale of 569 bales (out of 1,296 bales) at 31@34½c., and 32 bales at 45c., the last being a good lot, and the price was considered a very high one; it is said to have been up on the start to make a good impression. The next lot, No. 2, brought 41c., and was not very much inferior in point of quality. The balance of the sale was withdrawn; the bidding was a good deal damped by the withdrawal of so much of the Wool. The sale has not altered the complexion of the market in any way, unless it be to depress prices. Had the Wool all been sold to the trade and consumers, the market would, it is believed, have settled down upon a more satisfactory basis." Such are the mildest terms made upon this blundering transaction, but if the sale occurred in Boston or Philadelphia we would probably learn the sale was a failure, but it was more, it was a blunder also.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD

To Physicians and Invalids.

The Rev. CHARLES E. KING, formerly Secretary to the London Evangelical Alliance, and recently connected, as resident Minister and Physician, with the Venezuelan Mission, will send ☞FREE OF COST☜ the PRESCRIPTION with which he successfully treated, while in charge of the large Mission Hospital, *upward of one hundred cases of CONSUMPTION in the first, second and third stages.*

The remedy is equally adapted to the treatment of ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES; while it specially invigorates the enfeebled NERVOUS SYSTEM and energizes the deranged functions of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS.

Address, with stamp,

The Rev. CHARLES E. KING,
Station D, Bible House, New-York.

P. S.—I wish publicly to acknowledge the generosity of those publishers who have given this advertisement *gratuitous insertion.* Religious papers are earnestly requested to copy.

[Advertisement.]

HOMESTEADS IN GRAND TRAVERSE, MICHIGAN.—In the vicinity of Grand Traverse Bay there yet remains more than a million acres of the finest farming lands in the world, and all who are seeking to benefit themselves by getting a farm under the Homestead law, will find it to their interest to locate in this beautiful part of Michigan. We ask none to break up their present home and come here until they have first satisfied themselves that what we say is entirely true. On the first of February next a copy of THE GRAND TRAVERSE HERALD will be issued, and devoted entirely to candid statements of the condition and chances for settlers in this country; and all who wish can have one copy forwarded them, and any questions answered by a special letter, by inclosing as fifty cents.

HANNAH, LAY & Co.,
Traverse City, Michigan.

[Advertisement.]

Parties who desire to engage in the production of the "AMERICAN BERRY," or RHUBARB WINE, can gain valuable information by addressing I. R. MUDGE, of Belvidere, Illinois, who can give the benefit of five years' experience in the successful production and sale of said wine.

[Advertisement.]

PACIFIC HOTEL,
JOHN PATTEN,
No. 172 Greenwich-st., New-York,
One door North of Cortlandt-st., and one block West of Broadway.

A first-class house in the very center of business, convenient to the principal railroad and steamboat depots, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Southern steamers.

Rates per day $1 75.

[Advertisement.]

One trial is sufficient to convince the most scrupulous of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breathing, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Irritation, Tickling in the Throat, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by the false statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, but use your own judgment, and get the best, viz., PUTNAM'S. Agents wanted in all parts of the world. Address PUTNAM MANUFACTURING Co., No. 13 Platt-st., N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

Whiskers or Mustaches produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, &c., and is especially recommended where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine. Its effects are *healing, soothing, and demulcent*: removing all scalding, heat, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.
CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and, with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RIGHT KIND OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT
TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE,
TO YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS TO STUDY, AND TO ALL WISHING TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVE, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS, OR DESIRING SITUATIONS AS BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS, SALESMEN, OR AGENTS,
EASTMAN'S
SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING,
Combining Theory and Practice, as taught at
EASTMAN'S
NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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A
MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
The largest and most Powerful Educational Institution on the Continent, and the Only Commercial or Mercantile College conducted on actual Business Principles, with Agencies established in the different Cities to supply its graduates with Business Positions.

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H. G. EASTMAN, PRESIDENT,
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We refer to patrons in every State in the Union.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer, if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel-plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present to their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Hymn.

Written for the Opening of a New House of Worship (T. S. King's) in San Francisco.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMIDST these glorious works of Thine,
The solemn minarets of the pine,
And awful Shasta's icy shrine,—

Where swell Thy hymns of wave and gale,
And organ thunders never fail
Behind the cataract's misty vail,

Our puny walls to Thee we raise,
Our poor reed-music sounds Thy praise,—
Forgive, O Lord! our childish ways!

For, kneeling on these altar-stairs,
We urge Thee not with selfish prayers,
Nor murmur at our daily cares.

Before Thee in an evil day
Our country's bleeding heart we lay.
We dare not ask Thy hand to stay;

But, through the war-cloud pray to Thee
For Union, but a Union free,
And peace that comes of purity.

That Thou wilt bare Thine arm to save,
And, smiling through this Red-Sea wave,
Make broad a pathway for the slave!

For, us confessing all our needs,
We trust no rites nor words nor deeds,
Nor yet the broken staff of creeds.

Assured alone that Thou art good
To each as to the multitude,
Eternal Love and Fatherhood!

Weak, sinful, blind, to Thee we kneel,
Stretch dumbly forth our hands, and feel
Our weakness is our strong appeal.

So, by these western gates of even,
We wait to see with Thy forgiven
The opening Golden Gate of Heaven!

Suffice it now. In time to be
Shall holier altars rise to Thee,—
Thy Church our wide humanity!

White flowers of Love its walls shall climb,
Soft bells of Peace shall ring its chime,
Its days shall all be holy time!

A sweeter song shall then be heard
The music of the world's accord
Confessing Christ, the Inward Word.

That song shall swell from shore to shore,
One hope, one faith, one love restore
The seamless robe that Jesus wore!

[Independent.

At the Grave of Thackeray.

For The N. Y. Tribune.

Never did a fair day fall with deeper shadows upon any people than Christmas Day, 1863, upon England. Thackeray was dead! Death had this time, indeed, come like a thief in the night; two days before he was as usual, the Soul of the Clubs; he was but 52 years of age; he had no ailment which alarmed him or his friends. There is somewhere in his writings a sentence in which he speaks sadly of dying with anguish-stricken faces around; and if this was indeed a disagreeable prospect to him he was spared it. He bids his friends goodnight; a movement is heard in his room between midnight and morning; the servant enters as usual and places a cup of coffee beside him who lay so peacefully that death was not thought of until it was found that the cup remained untouched. He had not seemed even to grow older these last years; certainly to me he seemed here much more vivacious and elastic than when I saw him in American 10 years ago, and no older except for a little more unfolding of the white petals of "the blossom of old age," about his temples. He was the victim of no evil habit, for he had none. He died of the effusion of a brain which weighed 58½ ounces; the average weight of the brain in men is less than four pounds.

It would be difficult indeed to give any adequate impression of the general grief. Since I have resided in London Death has touched some who sat in high places; noble Lords and Chancellors have been borne to their graves in pomp; but I have seen nothing so general or deep as the feeling which followed this untitled gentleman to his last rest. With the people, I suppose, it is true that the baubles of nobility do have some effect, but I suppose that even in England the feeling would be with the German epigram:

> The question is not, Art thou in the Nobility?
> The question is, Is there Nobility in thee?

It was announced briefly that the funeral would take place on December 30 at Kensal Green Cemetery. On that morning I went to that beautiful spot, in company with George Cruikshank, who had given Thackeray lessons in etching in the early days when the author aspired to be an artist. A long portion of the way was beyond the pavements of London, and I had the pleasure of walking this distance with one who had long known and loved Mr. Thackeray, and who is himself a most entertaining companion. Mr. Cruikshank is now seventy-one years of age, though it is hard to believe him sixty on seeing or walking with him. He attributes his remarkable preservation to his stern total-abstinence principles. He was deeply moved by the death of his early friend. "I am getting," he said, "to know this road well—*very* well. Many a fine fellow has been buried at Kensal Green, but never a finer or a truer man than Makepeace Thackeray. How little did they know of the man who thought him only a hard, cold, and cutting blade! He was much more like a sensitive, loving little girl." I never was more impressed than at this moment with *the genius for seeing* of Cruikshank; for never before had I heard a phrase which completely interpreted certain lines under Mr. Thackeray's eyes, lines of wondrous tenderness, as if their light were perpetually flowing out to all upon whom or which he looked. "Here is one picture I have in my mind of him. Under particularly distressing circumstances" (I must, of course, omit many things which my companion related), "he was coming from Ireland across the Channel, with his wife and children, one of them being an infant. There was a fearful storm and night, and the Channel horribly rough, and Mrs. Thackeray was seized with a brain fever. And through all that terrible night, and from shore to shore, sat Thackeray, motionless, bearing the infant in one arm, sustaining the wife with the other, utterly unconscious of the terror of others—for there was danger—or of external tumult. His poor wife never recovered from that brain-fever, and was worse than lost to him forever afterward." This accords well with what another high authority said, that even more than he was admired as an author he was loved as a man. This union in one man of extreme satirical power with deep personal sensibility is not very unusual in the better class of Englishmen, and is tersely indicated by Emerson when he declares that "the two sexes are co-present in the English mind." One is reminded of it when Nelson, dying at Trafalgar, says: "Kiss me, Hardy," and turns to sleep. Those who knew Mr. Thackeray were reminded of it by many anecdotes. One found him in Paris, when he lived there in early life, putting some Napoleons in a pill-box, on the lid of which was written, "One to be taken occasionally." When asked by his friends what he was doing, he replied bashfully, "Well, there is an old person here who says she is very ill, and in distress, and I strongly suspect that this is the sort of medicine she wants. Dr. Thackeray intends to leave it on her himself." Indeed, it was an act of generosity which lost him the fine little fortune which he inherited. When he was a student at Cambridge, where he was the constant companion of Alfred Tennyson and F. D. Maurice, he went security for a fellow-student to a large amount; and the student having gone to America, and not having returned nor remitted the money, Mr. Thackeray paid it all, and was thereby impoverished. It was common when he was first recognized in the literary world to hear this blunt and faithful portrayer of life as he saw it charged with being a cynic and a misanthrope; an eye-stone which sought out only the blemishes and motes of the eye, and then described them as the eye itself. But it was not long before the critics were made to feel that they had estimated him as faultily as they had said he estimated human nature; that the hand that described Becky Sharp was no less at home in delineating Ethel Newcome. And to the credit of this truest successor of Fielding it should be said that, while he was known to be particularly sensitive to the charges of cynicism brought against him, he was not thereby induced to swerve an iota from truth to his genius, but went on with his living representations of the characters which he found in real life.

It has already been mentioned that in early life Mr. Thackeray aimed to be an artist. Indeed, he spent some years in Germany with this view, though his attainments never reached beyond the spirited sketches which illustrate some of his own works. "He had not," said Mr. Cruikshank, as he walked on, "the patience to be an artist. I used to tell him that to be an artist was to burrow along underground like a mole, heaving up a little mound here and there for a long distance. He said he thought he would presently break out into another element and stay there." Mr. Thackeray's own words at a Royal Academy dinner may be quoted in this connection. In a little speech, he said, "I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works, which were colored light green, and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chambers with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable. But for that unfortunate blight which came over my artistical existence, it would have been my pride and my pleasure to have endeavored one day to find a place on these walls for one of my performances." The sphere in which Mr. Thackeray could alone have ever found his liberty was clearly that in which he so long lived and labored; but into his writings he carried his important artistic gifts, and they have enabled him to create a new style in literature. He was certainly the *clearest* writer in the English language, of this generation. Every sentence was an etching. Not a line or movement of any figure was left out, or was indistinct; and the reader is at every step surprised by the vitality and picturesqueness of his words. Few have ever read his novels without finding at the end that their minds have become picture-galleries covered with the portraits of the characters they have been reading about. Indeed, there is an impression made by his works that those characters, once conceived, became to the author himself distinct forms, which he could be as pleased and as indignant with as any of his readers.

"It would be pleasant," said my companion, as we walked on under the soft Indian-Summer day, "to think of Thackeray as resting by the side of Douglas Jerrold; but Jerrold was not buried at Kensal Green. I remember well the day when we were standing at the grave of the poor suicide Laman Blanchard, at Clapham Way, that Jerrold said he wished to be buried at a spot hard by, which he pointed out; and there he was buried. Poor Blanchard"——

At this moment the hearse passed us; Cruikshank's lip quivered, his eye grew moist, and the old grief passed away before the present. As we walked we overtook John Leech; the two artists looked into one another's eyes and shook hands, but no word passed. I now turned to look at those who were entering the cemetery. There could indeed be seen the carriages of the aristocratic and wealthy, but also the humbler classes; and indeed there was much evidence at the grave to show that the English people—and not any particular class—felt their bereavement of the genial and gifted author. There were, too, it was observable, many departments of intellectual life represented—the actor and the artist, the editor and the novelist, the poet and the clergyman, all were there to mourn over one whose mind and heart were a hundred-gated city. Among those who gathered around the coffin in the cemetery-chapel I observed Robert Browning, Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope, Mark Lemon, G. H. Lewes, Theodore Martin, Isaac Butt, M. P.; W. H. Russell, LL.D.; Mr. Lawrence, Barrister; J. C. O'Dowd, Barrister; Mr. Higgins (Jacob Omnium), Robert Bell, Howell Morgan, High Sheriff of Merionethshire; Dr. Rudge, the Archdeacon of London, Master of the Charterhouse in which Mr. Thackeray was educated, Mr. Millais, R. A.; Mr. Leech, Shirley Brooks, Mr. Creswell, H. Cole, C. B.; C. L. Gruneisen, Charles Matthews, the actor; Mr. Tom Taylor, Sir J. Carmichael, J. Hollingshead, Mr. Dallas, Mr. O'Neile, Mr. Creswick, R. A., M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Piggott, Miss Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," ... coach, in which were seated Mr. F. St. John Thackeray and Mr. James Rodd, cousins of the deceased. In the succeeding carriage, the private one of Mr. Thackeray, were Captain Shaw, his brother-in-law, and the Hon. E. Curzon. The remaining coaches were those of Earl Granville, Mr. Martin Thackeray, Gen. Low, Lord Gardiner, Sir W. Frazer, the Hon. E. Curzon, Mr. Macauley, Q. C., Sir James Colville and Mr. Bradbury.

The two Misses Thackeray were present in the chapel. One of these has inherited much of her father's ability; and though she is only twenty years of age is well known as an author and a contributor to *The Cornhill Magazine*. The scene when these young ladies looked into the grave with profound silent grief was deeply touching.

The coffin was quite plain, and bore the inscription:

> WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, esq.
> Died 24th December, 1863.
> Aged 52 years.

Near the daughters of Mr. Thackeray, at the side of the grave, stood Mr. Dickens, accompanied by Mr. Browning. At that moment I thought of the generous and good-humored words with which Mr. Thackeray, in the old days, when superficial judges fancied a great rivalry between these writers of totally different schools, spoke of Dickens as one to whom all were indebted, and quoted his little girl as declaring that she liked Mr. Dickens's stories much better than his, and wishing that he would write like Mr. Dickens.

But there were many unknown to fame, and whose ties to the departed one were known only to their own breasts, who pressed their way to gaze with sorrow upon the coffin. And after the solemn words "dust to dust" had fallen on the sad hearts there gathered, and the ceremonies were over, the company seemed loth to depart, and lingered in soft and mournful conversation around the grave. As I turned away I could not but mark how inevitably truth and character must prevail with all in the end. Here was a man who from his earliest recognition in the literary world had been known as a keen and scathing satirist, a remorselessly faithful portrayer of men and women, as he saw them with their faults and vices; a man who did not fail by his Johnsonian directness to press upon many a sore point. He made enemies of course, but they have long ago disappeared. He encountered severe criticisms, but they have been long forgotten before the substantial merit of his works. And now, though no man has been less compliant, or more sternly direct and plain in his dealings with men, no man of this generation has been spoken of with a more general acknowledgment, and none followed to his final rest with a more profound and universal grief.

The chapel of the cemetery was dark and gloomy, but above the pall and the minister was a finely stained window, representing the risen Christ; and the sun burst through it and glorified the funeral masque with an illumination better than any litanies. Also, near the grave, so mild has been the season, I saw some violets grown above the earth, and read in them as an elder scripture the affirmation and prophecy of that life which is still assiduous under the mantle of death, and which does not fail to send out the violet heralds of the coming Springtide—and the lowly virtues which announce the resurrection and the life of all that has aspired to rise and live.

> Through, brothers, through! This be
> Our watchword in danger or sorrow!
> Common dust to its mother Earth—
> All nobleness heavenward!

The West Jersey Press (Camden) says:

"A large majority of the volunteers from this section of the State under the late calls have been negroes. Salem County made up her entire quota, with the exception of about twenty, from among her negro population, which outnumbers that of any other county in the 1st Congressional District. Cumberland has sent quite a number of black volunteers, and so have Gloucester and Camden. But for the wise decision on the part of the Government to accept the service of black men to aid in crushing the Rebellion, we are confident that the draft could not possibly have been avoided in any of the above counties. Since black men have so nobly stepped forward at the call of the country, let them be treated hereafter with that magnanimity which they deserve."

GEN. GANTT AT COOPER INSTITUTE

Slavery the Cause of the Rebellion, and a Nuisance—Necessity of its Destruction.

On Monday evening Cooper Institute was filled with an intelligent audience, who had come to hear an exposition of the views of Edward W. Gantt, late a General in the Rebel army, on the subject of our great National struggle, and the means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace. On the platform were Dr. Tyng, Judge Daly, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. Anderson, and other persons of note. Gen. Gantt was introduced by Wm. E. Dodge, and was received with hearty acclamations of applause. When it had subsided, he said:

Our country had been separated too much in sentiment and impulse, and Providence, which directed alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, was to weld us by war into one homogeneous and powerful nation. The local institution that has had stood between two sections had been broken down by the war; we began to look each other in the face and understand each other better. [Applause.] I am glad to meet so many citizens of your great State. The State that I have the honor to represent has been linked to you for many years in destiny, trade, and a common sentiment, more than with any other part of the United States. But we have been strangers a long time; and while you have prospered, we have been impoverished; while you have become great and powerful, we have become desolated. Around some of your firesides mourning sits; ours are all draped in sorrow; we have a country drenched in blood; we have a country desolated; our towns and villages are well-nigh impoverished; our people either sleep upon gory battle-fields or in silent graveyards all over the land, or are held by the force of bayonets to the vilest and most loathsome despotism that ever held man in Slavery upon the face of the earth. The New-Yorker who years ago visited our sunny clime would be much struck with these sad changes. Few of the old familiar friends he used to meet would now greet him. But he would be more struck with the change of sentiment that has come over our people since the institution of Slavery brought the country into the vortex of civil war. We thought if war commenced, and we told you so, and we believed it conscientiously, that grass would grow in the streets of New-York—Geo. N. Sanders said so, and I believed it; and in spite of myself when I came into the city, I looked out to see if there was not a sprig or two. But I never saw so many people in my life. If Jeff. Davis could go out conscripting here he could catch more men than there are in the whole Davis limits. And you have become wealthy, you have increased in trade, in commerce, public improvements, and public buildings. You did not know much about fighting when you commenced. I presume many of you believed with us that if you were deprived of cotton you would be destroyed, and that you could not do without slave labor. But you have done without it—you can do without it. You came, however, to the conclusion that it was the province of New-York to fight for the Union, and I tell you the time will never come in your history when you can cease to fight for the Union. [Applause.] The war will pass away and a new order of things will come up. New-York cannot afford to do without Arkansas, and Arkansas cannot afford to do without New-York; but the peace-at-any-price-men would let Arkansas go, and allow the men who had lived in suffering and privation waiting for the flag to come—would let them go and be conscripted by Jeff. Davis and allow Arkansas to go out of the sovereignty in which New-York is bound up. The time is approaching when those who love their country will look to the means that will insure permanent peace and the most rapidly recuperate us from our misfortunes. There are many questions presenting themselves which you do not take hold of with that freshness and power that Southern people, who are looking to the future of themselves and their country are in the habit of doing. We begin to see our way clearly. It is true, much is to be done. Three hundred thousand men in arms are not to be laughed at—are not to be despised. If you were to lay down your arms and call them to meet you in a Peace Convention, they would flame like a comet over the land, and leave desolation wherever they came. But the United States have the power, and you have the determination, to have the flag of the country borne until it shall wave over every portion of it. [Cheers.] What is the cause of this war? We in the South understand what is the cause of this war; and we are going to treat the cause. We will not have our children subjected to the same suffering and anguish that we have felt. We know that there is but one disturbing element in the country. We know that there is but one tree of evil, and we intend to lay the ax at the root of the tree. [Great cheering.] Had there been no negro Slavery there would have been no war. [Cheers.] There never was any bitter contest in the country that negro Slavery was not the corner stone of it. What was it we tried to compromise year after year? Was it horses, was it dogs, was it cats, was it women? Why, no; it was the question of negro Slavery. It was always some kind of new guarantees for negro Slavery. A great many of us said the Constitution would not do, because it didn't protect negro Slavery enough. And now some Northern men are afraid the Constitution will be changed so that it do not protect Slavery. We attempt to show a very good type of a Pro-Slavery man—I said if the Constitution of our fathers would not protect Slavery no guarantees would do it. I wanted to give that power an expansion westward to the ocean, and in another direction to take in Cuba and part of Mexico, and all we could get beyond. Men talk about compromise, but the Southern people would not have heard anything to compromise. A man could not have stood up before that ocean of passion and talked about compromise and kept his head on his shoulders. And yet men talk about sending Peace Commissioners down there now! [Laughter.] The question could not be compromised, and we submitted it to the last arbitrament, that of the sword. But I am a little too fast: we said we are willing to do it; we didn't believe we should do it. Times have changed, and now unless a man is a political hack he will march boldly up the to question presented, and not be afraid of being called a turncoat, or as they say, a "damned Abolitionist." In the South when the struggle commenced there were but two ideas, and they revolved round the negro—one was, we should stay in the Union to protect the negro; the other was to go out, still to protect the negro. Well, "I too went out," and made my fight for the negro, and I stand before you one of those objects whom certain lachrymose people at the North wail over as "subjugated Secessionists! [Laughter and cheers.] When I got back again, where do you suppose I found many of my Northern friends? Sitting down holding on to the nigger! I have had my fight about this thing. I have been shot at more times than I have got negroes. I don't think a white man's life ought to be put up against the property he has in a negro. [Gen. Anderson entered at this time, and cheering ensued for several minutes.] I do not recollect exactly where I left off. Oh, yes, I left my Democratic friends holding on to a nigger. [Laughter.] I had enough of that question, and I have let loose my negroes—that is, they have confiscated them all except one; and Mr. Lincoln has pardoned me, and the negro he set free. And so, between him and Jeff Davis, they have pretty well broke me upon the negro question. I noticed when I came North, a "subjugated Secessionist," a certain class of persons affected to moan over my severe fortunes; but while it was known that I quit the Rebel service regarding it as corrupt and foul, and because Jeff Davis takes the last thing in the world a Southern Union man has, I do not hear them say that is hard. But just let Congress pass a law about confiscating Rebel horses or negroes, and you hear them begin to raise a howl. I do not myself believe in a sweeping confiscation act. I tell my people the North will welcome them back not sullenly but with rejoicing all over the land. As to the leaders, I do not believe you have any great partiality for them. Had there been no negro slavery there would have been no technical North and South. To be sure, some say it was the tariff; but they could have had their Lowells and Manchesters in Arkansas, had it not been for negro slavery. Others say it is because Southern politicians lost power in the government. What made them lose power? Because they had the eternal negro stuck in all their platforms. You based your success and we based ours on that. You know it and I know it. But let us not abuse each other; let us go ahead to uphold the flag all over the land, and when that is done, let us remove the cause of the war. Negro Slavery is the disease. Let us treat that. A man comes to a quack doctor with a nail in his arm. The doctor poultices both ends of the arm and puts poultices on the patient's back, but never draws out the nail. And that is the way some would treat this National disease. But we have suffered terribly at the South, and all our sufferings and deprivations can be traced to negro Slavery, and we are determined to extirpate it forever. [Cheers.] I do not care what we are called. I have got past that. You never can have peace while Slavery exists. Since the question was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and the Abolitionists have let us alone, another party come and say you shall have Slavery whether you want it or not. The moment the Abolitionists ceased talking about it, the peace-at-any-price party took it up and said you shan't come back without you have Slavery. This is the way those people reason: We have got to start life anew; we want peace; we want a peace that is permanent. You have not felt the war as we have. Our land is waste, and our children are nearly upon the point of starvation; therefore it behooves us to look about and see if we can avoid this trouble in the future. We know we cannot have permanent peace while Negro Slavery exists; we cannot recover from our misfortunes if Negro Slavery is allowed to remain. I have studied this question of Slavery a little. My practitioner was a very bitter man on the Slavery question. Just for the fun of the thing, we used to slip through THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. It was a firebrand, you know. We did it quietly in our office. But, as I said, times are changed, and I read THE TRIBUNE now, and it is a right good paper; and I read *The Times* and *Herald*, and all of them. You do not have to talk about humanity to the negro, but humanity to the white man says take this thing out of the way and let the Government go on. I tell you solemnly before Heaven, there is but one way to restore this Government, and that is to press your columns forward. Do you suppose that I, a Southern man, would come and implore you to send the dagger to the heart of my people with every impulse of mine throbbing with them? No, Sir; but I do not want to see this war drag along to add still more to our sorrows and woes. I want a quick, powerful blow struck that the whole thing may collapse. And when you talk about missions to them and about electing a peace candidate to the Presidency you give them aid and comfort whether you intend it or not. They do look forward to this thing, and their leaders tell them to hold on just twelve months longer, and these men in power will be overturned and a new party will come in to give them peace. These articles written here are circulated South, and are commented upon in a way to still the Southern people, who are led to believe those are evidences of weakness on the part of the United States Government, and that they have much to hope from these things. Let platforms go down, perish institutions, but survive my country. Let us save the country, and the country will save the Constitution. We want to start upon the pathway of a higher destiny, and we cannot do this until the Government is restored, and that can never be restored except at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Gantt described the agricultural, mineral, and other resources of the State.

I have noticed that although neither Lincoln nor Jeff. Davis are handsome, yet Lincoln's face will bring three times as much as Jeff.'s in Arkansas. [Laughter and applause.] The soldier has a large quantity of greenbacks, and the Arkansan a large quantity of land that he is glad to sell for them, and in five years the other half will be worth more than the whole of it would be with Slavery, slaves and all. And in a few years their sons and daughters will intermarry, and they will get along as happily as ever. All the fight is out of our people. Trade will bind us together. Men will trade overreaching, even though one of them wear a blue coat and the other a gray coat. [Laughter and applause.] This, then, will be not only the regeneration of the country, but the binding of it together, and God Almighty so intended it; he intended that these institutions should be preserved and upheld under all circumstances. I get perfectly bewildered when I think of this great country where a man from Maine is at home in Louisiana. I tell you the American genius will spread all over this land, and the time will come when your colonies of Yankees will settle all over that beautiful land of ours, and churches and colleges will spring up where the war-whoop of the Indian alone has been heard, and the time will come when on some bright Sabbath, bell will answer to bell from ocean to ocean in one grand diapason. [Cheers.] This is nobody's work. It is not the Abolitionists; it is not the Secessionists; it is not Jeff. Davis; it is not Abe Lincoln: it is God Almighty that is doing this work. [Cheers.] I get perfectly overpowered because I have studied this more than you have. I have been in more tight places. [Laughter.] I have been in prison and in the army, been in a pretty tight place in Arkansas. If you are good Union men I won't offend you. If you are Jeff Davis's men I want to offend you, and defy you. Some people here say they want to send Commissioners to bring about peace. And yet loyal Arkansas has organized a Provisional Government and is ready to come back to the Union, and mark my word to-night, I will bet that these Peace men will be the very fellows that won't want her to come back because she has left Slavery behind her. [Cheers.] But the Union men of the South have suffered a great deal. The way to sustain the Government now is to sustain the Union men of the South. I am here to appeal to you in their behalf. You are told that it won't do to subjugate the South. Let me tell you there are one or two classes at the South that must be subjugated, either the man who has drawn his sword against the Government of his fathers, the man who has attempted to subjugate his Government; he must be subjugated and brought back to the Government, or the other man in the South, who, in darkness and storm and trial, has stood true to the flag of his country with his faith never wavering. The man who has worked for his country must be subjugated, or the Rebel must be subjugated. Now which are you going to whip. He has lost all. He has been confiscated; he has been hunted like a wild beast. Will you subjugate that man or send down your columns to uphold him and save your country. [Cheers.] I have not aimed to say anything that would hurt the feelings of any body; I hope you will all get office that want it. I don't want to interfere with that. We don't know anything about politics in Arkansas; we are for saving ourselves and saving the country. We have not time to talk politics. You might just as well talk about a man leaving the grave of his dearly beloved and going to a festival as expect us to go into politics. I was reported as saying that when I came out for the Union I was afraid that my wife would secede. I never said any such thing. She knows too much about secession and coercion to try that thing. I did say that I had not seen her but once in two years, and when I issued my address I supposed she would say, when I met her, "I am no politician; I am a woman, and although my womanly instincts tell me that you are wrong in this thing, yet I will yield to your better judgment." But when I met her I felt very sad. I had had vituperation poured upon me. I looked for consolation to the sharer of my joys and sorrows, to the mother of my children to say whose she would sustain me in the trial of my manhood. I thought it my duty to apologize. She says: "Stop, no explanation or apology is necessary; it is the noblest act of your life, and I am proud of it." [Three cheers for Mrs. Gantt.] No language nor imagination can describe my feeling upon that occasion. And again, when I desired to go to Washington, I had been with her but little; she had been insulted and plundered by the ... [illegible] ... action. They had plundered her of her silver. She had with Confederate money bought a buggy and horses, and said: "Take them and sell them, because it is a duty of patriotism, and you ought to go." [Applause.] To show you something about the sentiment of Arkansas, 800 Arkansas soldiers, Mountain Feds we call them, came out and asked me to address them. I did so, and told them that the time had come for us to go back to the Union of our fathers, and I want you to take a vote about whether we shall go back with the curse and the cause of the war. Now how do you think the vote was? Out of 800, just 800 voted to come back without Slavery. [Cheers.] There was another regiment just forming of 500. Willis Jones who was one of them. I thought he was hung for being a Union man. I saved him once. When I met him at Little Rock, said I: "Good gracious, Jones, you scare me to see you; I thought you were hung." "Well," says he, "I compromised. I told Col. Anderson that I would recruit for him, and I have been recruiting for him ever since, but I could not get a man to go." He had 500 men. I sent to them to take a vote, and they sent word that Slavery was the cause of the war, and they all wanted to come back without it. Now won't our Democratic friends just say that the dog is dead, and we will bury him. The Secessionists are the men who abolished Slavery. I have been told by a great many that it is not right that a man who has been once in rebellion should come back, and I have been told by a great many more that he should. [Cheers.] They say, What! shall a man who touched a torch to the temple be allowed to come back into that temple again and help rebuild it? Shall a man who destroyed the temple have any right to help rebuild it? Thank God Almighty that the temple is not destroyed. [Cheers.] I thank God that this great Government, the hope of human freedom the world over, stands proudly erect amid the surgings of human passions, and that it shall stand through all the ages. Gen. Gantt concluded by introducing the Hon. N. G. TAYLOR of East Tennessee, a member of Congress, who voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill.

Dr. BELLOWS followed in a few words of eloquent eulogy, proposing that Gen. Gantt should be invited to speak in the Academy of Music. This was voted with unanimous voice.

Col. N. G. TAYLOR of Carter Co., East Tennessee, was then introduced. He regretted that he could not say that Tennessee, like New-York, was prosperous and happy. He regretted that he could not come saying that under the Starry Flag East Tennessee was resting peaceful and happy under the shadows of her great mountains. But the tide of war had swept that way; it was the path of ruin. Sorrow and anguish was in the houses of all their people. He came not, therefore, to talk about politics. They had had their share of politics. East Tennessee learned her politics in the schools of the men of Ashland, and Mansfield, and the Hermitage. It was his pride and happiness four years ago to hear that Banner in the Presidential contest, upon which was inscribed "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The gallant little mountain Switzerland which he represented had been too proud to bow to the cotton king; they were too proud to present themselves though in the last extremity of want, to appear as beggars before the Northern people. But he had to give their benevolence an opportunity for exercise upon as noble and loyal a people as existed in these States. Last year it was the heart of the United States, and it was so sound to the core this night as any portion of the circumference. [Cheers.] She had never been anything but right. Bayonets or no bayonets, she was always for the Union. After the mob was armed, the minions of tyranny stationed over them, and the bastard banners of despotism unfurled, they marched to the ballot-box and voted right. He would not denounce the people of the South; he loved them as his brothers. He loved them still, though wandering under a false and foreign flag. He would press them to his heart as returning prodigals, and welcome them to the feast of the fatted calf. It was true that many of their brethren of the South were angry with East Tennessee. They had done her great injury for her constant and faithful devotion to the Union. But East Tennessee had never been unfaithful to the South in principle or in fact. They believed that the interests and institutions of the South were bound with and in the Union, and never could be preserved outside of it. They maintained that the true position of the South to maintain her rights was inside of the Union, not outside. The logic of his history had proved that East Tennessee was right. The universal commercial ruin, the paralyzed industry, the ruined homes, the numberless graves, fresh in every part of the South, attested the folly of those who upbraided East Tennessee because she would not have her part in the ruin of her country. Could those alone who made the war have been made to suffer for it, it had been well. But the concentrated woes of war had fallen upon his portion of the State. Col. Taylor went into the details of her woes before the outbreak of hostilities. He was invited to appear before the people of New-York and to address them at length on some future occasion. With three cheers for East Tennessee, the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

A Frenchman has invented a way of pulverizing slate, and then mixing it with some substance, by which it is converted into a very hard and durable material for building purposes.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Settling the South with a Loyal People—Partition of the Land among the Working Population—Speculators put to Rout—Soldiers, Sailors, Workmen and Negroes only Entitled to Pre-emption—Chances for Business Men and the Actual Settlers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 22, 1864.

The following document, issued to the inhabitants of this Department by Gen. Saxton, incorporates orders from the Treasury Department for the partition of lands among the working population. To save trouble in refuting argument or cavil based upon mis-statements hereafter, it should be distinctly understood that the plantations referred to in the order have already once been sold at public auction for direct taxes past due; that they were bought in by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, for and on behalf of the North; that they are, therefore, Public Lands, and may be legally disposed of as such, just as the lands sold for taxes in any other part of the country are sold.

Thus much, to confute the probable assumptions of Rebel sympathizers, that the plantations on the sea islands of South Carolina have been seized and sold as confiscated lands.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 16, 1864.

The following instructions, which have been received by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, are announced for the information and benefit of all concerned:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1863.

"GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President I transmit the following instructions, which you will observe in disposing of lands struck off to the United States. You will consider them as applying to all lands in your district owned by the United States or hereafter owned by the United States, except such as are or may be set apart for military, naval, school, or revenue purposes, and the plantations on St. Helena Island known as 'Land's End,' and the 'Ben Chaplin Place,' and the City of Beaufort on Port Royal Island.

"All previous instructions or parts thereof which conflict with those now given, are hereby rescinded.

"Yours respectfully, S. P. CHASE.

"To U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners.

"ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF LANDS.

"1. You will allow any loyal person of 21 years of age or upward, who has at any time since the occupation by the national forces, resided for six months or now resides upon, or is engaged in cultivating any lands in your district owned by the United States, to enter the same for preemption to the extent of one, or, at the option of the preemptor, two tracts of twenty acres each, paying therefor $1 25 per acre. You will give preference in all cases to heads of families and to married women whose husbands are engaged in the service of the United States, or are necessarily absent.

"2. You will permit each soldier, sailor, or marine actually engaged in the service of the United States, or any who may have been, or hereafter shall be honorably discharged, to preempt and purchase in person or by authorized agent at the rate of $1 25 per acre, one tract of twenty acres of land if single, and if married, two tracts of twenty acres each *in addition* to the amount a head of family, or married woman in the absence of her husband, is allowed to preëmpt and purchase under the general privilege of loyal persons.

"3. Each preëmptor, on filing his claim and receiving his certificate of preëmption, must pay in United States notes two-fifths of the price, and the residue on receiving a deed for the parcels of land preëmpted, and a failure to make complete payment on receipt of the deed will forfeit all rights under the preëmption, as well as all partial payments for the land.

"4. When persons authorized to purchase by preëmption desire to enter upon and cultivate lands not yet surveyed, they may do so, but they will be required to conform in their selections as nearly as possible to the probable line of the surveys, and to take and occupy them subject to correction of title and occupation by actual surveys when made.

"5. In making surveys such reservation for paths and roadways will be made as will allow easy and convenient access to the several subdivisions entered for sale and occupancy by preemption or otherwise. A. LINCOLN.

"Approved Dec. 31, 1863."

These instructions, it will be seen, apply to all, soldiers as well as citizens. The Superintendents and Teachers in this Department are hereby directed to give their entire attention to the carrying out of these instructions, and to assist the people to the extent of their power in locating, staking out their claims, and securing their title-deeds under this order of the President, which, in its beneficent results, is to be second only to the Proclamation of Emancipation. I also recommend the people to lose no time in pre-empting their claims, and in preparing their grounds for the coming harvest. The foundation of all national wealth and prosperity is in the soil. No people can be truly prosperous who neglect its cultivation.

Freedmen, you should plow deep, plant carefully and in season, cultivate diligently, and you will reap abundant harvests. First provide for an amply supply of corn and vegetables; then remember that cotton is the great ... [illegible] ... of it. So profitable was its culture in the old days of slavery, that your former masters said "Cotton is King." It is expected that you will show in a Free South that cotton is more of a king than ever. R. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor.

The order above given has been promptly acted on by large numbers of persons entitled under its provisions to pre-empt. Meetings of freedmen and their families have been held upon plantations, and a mass meeting of the civil, military, and naval inhabitants of Beaufort has assembled and twice adjourned, in which the new tenure of the land was discussed and explained. At first, not more than one-fifth of the pre-emptors were negroes; the rest being soldiers, sailors, marines, civilians, etc.

As was quite natural, Avarice, Greed, and Cunning made their vulpine swoop upon the prey. People not entitled under the plain provisions of the Order to occupy lands which they had not resided upon or cultivated, nor were likely to reside upon or cultivate at any future time, swarmed about the office of the tax commissioners. The rush for cotton lands was like the Californian rage to enter upon the new gold diggings.

The mistakes made by some too-credulous people were amusing and absurd to a wonderful degree. One "lady," whose position in the Department of the South is that of a visitor to her son, and who has not been a resident upon the place she claimed, nor a cultivator of the soil, there or elsewhere, applied to pre empt upon the "Henry Stewart Place," (a plantation upon Port Royal Island,) forty acres of land, which, with extra-feminine perspicacity and more than the wonted modesty of her sex she particularized as "embracing the ground on which stand the buildings!"

A similar claim to preëmpt the "Seaside Plantation House" and grounds, on St. Helena Island, was made by John Hunn, a trader. He asked for only twenty acres, saying "he was not a planter, and did not care for more land near his house." He has not been a resident of the mansion, nor a cultivator of the soil; but he thinks that he can pay $25—$10 down, and $15 upon receipt of the deed for the property selected by him. The day before the promulgation of the order, Mr. Hunn stated his intention of bidding at public auction $6,000 for the same property!

Up to the present time, neither the lady nor Mr. Hunn have received their deeds. You will be duly apprised when the documents shall have been made out and handed to them.

The movement among lady-teachers and Plantation Superintendents to preëmpt the particular twenty or forty acres upon which the various plantation buildings are situate was very brisk and lively.

Perhaps not until THE TRIBUNE reaches these ardent and sanguine covetors of houses, etc., will they learn that all buildings upon the plantations and in the towns and cities of this Department have been already appraised by the Tax Commissioners, and pre-emptors of plantation-lands upon which such buildings are situate must pay, in addition to $1 25 per acre for the soil, the full assessed value of the houses, etc. Meanwhile they revel, like Alnaschar, in dreams of endless wealth; to awake like him to the necessity of paying for all they get, and work for the wherewithal to pay.

Another ingenious person who has resided about two weeks in the Department, engaged in a civil capacity, quite foreign to agriculture, tuition, or aught else that would make him eligible as a preëmptor, coolly proposed to the authorities to bring in six or seven soldiers who should make claims for him, but in their own names. When told that soldiers and others, preëmpting lands, must state upon oath that they were making claims for themselves only, the land-speculator surmised that was a mere matter of form. He was told that it would also be a "mere matter of form" to forfeit all the money paid in as installments, on his account, by soldiers so perjuring themselves in his service.

Here, as elsewhere, are the unfailing diverse types of character among human beings: Those who would get without earning, and those who would earn without getting—to keep; such as would "stake claims," to lose them; others who would rather claim stakes, to lose them.

It is rather a matter for editorial comment than mere correspondence, that the effect of this "Order" will be to inaugurate the pacification of the country wrested from Rebels and added to the domain of the Union. The difficulties which our armies have experienced during the progress of War among hostile populations, will in this department be prepared for the Secessionists, should they ever return to the sea-islands. After men have paid for land, and begun its cultivation, they believe it to be truly theirs, and they will fight to defend their rights of ownership. Planting will immediately follow the occupation of the lands. Thus a new population of working men, white and negro, will take possession of the territory abandoned by the Secessionists. Industry and production will follow closely the armies in the field. Every owner of 20 or 40 acres having bought and paid in part at least for his homestead, will feel that he has an interest in his country. The exhaustion of the productive forces that usually remains as the worst evil of a state of war, and that brings with Peace a mere syncope of national vitality, will be hereby obviated. In view of its manifest advantages, it is to be hoped that no minor anomalies in the working of a new system will be allowed to defeat its beneficent intent and scope. That such imperfections exist cannot be doubted. But that any plan of action free from error will be devised may not soon be expected.

The amount of land "bid in" at public auction by the Tax Commissioners for the United States, and now open for preëmption, is about 43,000 acres, exclusive of 5,000 acres reserved for school funds. The negro population of the sea islands is about 18,000, of whom one-fifth are eligible to preëmpt. In addition to these, the soldiers, sailors and civilians who are likely to claim land are numerous. It is believed that under the new rule very little land will be left unoccupied. Deeds for lands preëmpted will not be given until the process of cultivation has begun, to prove the good faith of the person proposing to buy it. Under the guidance of their friends the former cultivators of the soil are staking off their claims. While plantations are being settled by families of owners formerly slaves upon the same estates. Generally, the former superintendents of plantations are preparing to settle among their late pupils and subordinate laborers. The place is thrown open to immigration and settlement. At this time, furniture, household utensils, farmers' and mechanics' tools, strong, durable clothing and materials for the wear of both sexes, hardware, and nearly all other useful merchandise suitable to the wants of a new country, are in great demand among all classes at good prices for cash. Furniture, especially, is needed. It should be strongly made of well-seasoned, solid wood. No veneered articles will stand the climate. A few bootmakers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and other industrious mechanics, should come at once, bringing with them their tools, and leaving behind them their prejudices (if any they have) against the negroes, who would be their principal and best customers. Only such mechanics should settle here as are capable of being bosses. One of their most important duties would be to take apprentices from among the native colored population to teach them the arts of civilized life. Expert dressmakers and milliners may obtain plenty of employment. So great a demand for job-printing exists among civilians in business, as well as for the army, that work sometimes is delivered not for three months after it is ordered; and for it astounding prices are paid. In fact, with skill and moderate capital here, almost any mechanic or trader may make money. Storekeepers are extortionate. For Harper's, $1 (retail); books, $1 75 is demanded and paid.

Board cannot be obtained for want of houses. Were houses built the furniture must be imported. The houses now occupied are going to decay for want of workmen and material to put them in order. These particulars might be gone into at further length. But enough has been cited to show the demand that exists. In Beaufort, lately, houses and lots have brought, at tax-sales, prices almost as great as would be paid in many second-class cities of the Free States. At Hilton Head the same want of shelter and house-gear is felt as here. At "Land's End," on St. Helena Island, between Beaufort and Hilton Head, land is being reserved by the Government for a large city. The depth of water at its wharves, the perfect security of the harbor at this point, and the vast system of water-paths that here converge from islands teeming with population and cotton, all these and other advantages too numerous to mention, will make of Land's End, within the next twenty years, under the management of Northern men, aided by Southern free-labor, one of the greatest marts of the Atlantic coast of America.

My next letter will treat of the sales of real estate in the City of Beaufort. Not confiscated, mark you, Messieurs the Copperheads, but sold for non-payment of taxes due to the United States Government by your very good friends the Rebels, Usurpers, and Conspirators, now wearing sackcloth (in rags) scattered over the mainland of South Carolina. C. B.

THE YOUNG WHITE SLAVES.—These children are still attracting much attention and gathering interested audiences in various towns. Their very existence, fair-skinned and straight-haired as they are, is a shockingly vivid and living proof of the abominable and licentious baseness and cruelty which are thought by slaveholders quite consistent with the honor of a "high-toned gentleman." It is scarcely possible for a Northern man to realize the full enormity of the established practice of these "gentlemen" of depending for part of their income upon the sale of their own illegitimate mulatto and quadroon children.

The evidence is satisfactory that Rebecca Huger, one of these young folks, is the daughter of Brigadier-Gen. Huger, of the Rebel army, and that Charles Taylor, another of them, is the son of another Rebel Brigadier, Withers of Lewis County, Virginia, a cousin of Stonewall Jackson. Nor are the others a whit inferior in their proportion of Caucasian blood. But such facts, however astonishing here, are among the commonest at the South. Another somewhat similar one, for instance, was pointedly told by the surgeon of a Connecticut regiment serving in New-Orleans: that of a slave, now nearly a hundred years old, an intelligent and well-preserved old lady, and with her were a daughter, a grand-daughter and a great grand-daughter, who, as the surgeon roughly worded it, "hadn't enough colored blood in the whole of 'em to make a nigger twelve years old."

Together with these children are three adults, formerly slaves. One is the Rev. Robert Whitehead, a regularly ordained preacher, a good reader and writer, and a pulpit speaker of real merit; one is Mary Johnson, who bears on her person more than fifty scars, all from cuts given at one flagellation by her master with a rawhide for being *once* late in bringing his coffee up-stairs; and the third, Wilson Chinn, is one from the force of 210 former slaves on one plantation, and one of thirty who came into our camp at one time, all branded with "V. B. M.," their owner's initials. Wilson Chinn is thus branded on the forehead.

Such facts are brought home to the mind with a very living force by the actual sight of the victims of such inhuman barbarisms. It is well that these persons should be seen as widely as possible. The children are very well behaved, above the average for intelligence, quickness and love of learning, and peculiarly attractive. They have been exhibited in many places, and other towns are arranging for them; any profits accruing from entrance fees and the sale of their photographs, being devoted to the benefit of the New-York Freedmen's Relief Association.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—OSBORNE—At Martha's Vineyard, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21, 1864, Daniel R. Anthony (Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas) of Leavenworth, Kansas, to Annie E. Osborne, daughter of Abraham Osborne.

BISHOP—BAILEY—In Ossining, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, Jesse Bishop to Mary A., daughter of Thomas Bailey, all of the above place.

NICHOLS—AUTEN—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, Wm. L. Nichols of New-York, to Maggie D. Auten, daughter of Gustavus Auten, esq., of New-Brunswick. No cards.

POMEROY—UPTON—In Greece, Monroe County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. G. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's father, A. Pomeroy of Philadelphia, Pa., to Carrie, the only daughter of James Upton, esq.

SHOVE—SHOVE—At Trinity Church, Pawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. G. W. Brown, Josiah Shove of New-York, to Mary S., daughter of Isaac Shove of the former place. No cards.

TOUSEY—ELDERKIN—At Setauket, Long Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by James S. Evans, D. D., John H. Tousey of New-York to Nellie, daughter of John Elderkin, esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

AYRES—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 25, Abigail, widow of Ezra Ayres, aged 86 years.

BENNETT—At Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, Jan. 24, suddenly, in the 21st year of his age, William E., eldest son of Richard R. Bennett.

BISHOP—At Stamford, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of erysipelas, Julia, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Bishop, aged 13 years, 2 months and 10 days.

BROWN—At St. Paul, Minn., Miss Minnie Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 18 years.

CARPENTER—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, Jacob B. Carpenter, in the 26th year of his age.

CARMALT—At Wyalusing, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Samuel F. Carmalt, aged 33 years.

DEVEAU—At Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Jan. 21, Samuel S. Deveau, in the 23d year of his age, son of Samuel Deveau, esq.

ELLISON—At Setauket, Long Island, on Friday morning, Jan. 22, Richard, son of Lawrence P. and Emma Ellison, aged 8 months.

HUTCHINGS—At Sacramento, Cal., on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mr. John Hutchings, aged 52 years.

JACKSON—In Binghamton, on Monday, Jan. 18, of membraneous croup, Rensselaer, infant son of Edwin E. and Nannie L. Jackson, aged 9 months and 18 days.

JONES—Suddenly, in Dixon, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Caroline Gertrude, aged 24 years, wife of Wm. Clarence Jones, and daughter of Charles and Cordelia C. Crosby, formerly of Brooklyn.

JACKSON—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 18, Rensselaer, infant son of Edwin E. and Nannie L. Jackson, aged 9 months and 18 days.

LEONARD—Lost overboard from steamship Australasian, at sea, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, James Bruce Leonard, son of the late John Leonard of this city, aged 31 years.

LINDSAY—At Rush's Bridge, Yuba County, Cal., on Friday, Dec. 11, Henry Lindsay, aged 40 years.

MEAD—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, Darius Mead, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

PARKER—At Rye Neck, on Sunday, Jan. 24, after a painful illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Peter Parker, in the 48th year of his age.

PATTISON—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Angelica R., wife of B. W. Pattison, aged 50 years.

PECK—At Bayou Boeuff, La., on Saturday, June 6, 1863, Nelson I. Peck, of the 23d Regiment, Conn. Vol., aged 23 years, youngest son of Jabez B. and Henrietta B. Peck.

RIKER—At Cedar Hill, on Monday morning, Jan. 25, Catharine, wife of Zachariah Riker, in the 56th year of her age.

SMITH—On Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on his way East, Mr. Robert W. Smith of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of New-York, in the 33d year of his age.

WEST—At Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, William, eldest son of the late William West, in the 17th year of his age.

WALKER—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. Helen Walker, relict of the late Robert Walker of this city, in the 81st year of her age.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—The meeting was attended to-day by plenty of listeners and few talkers, and as Solon Robinson was not present at the opening to introduce his budget of letters from the people, there was a difficulty about starting the train—words, if not ideas, flow readily when it is once started. For the want of some other hobby that has not already been ridden to death, Dr. TRIMBLE mounted the old one of bugology, and among other other queer notions about the exact periods in the different stages of insect life, said that the time of the seventeen-year locusts (*cicada*), coming out of the earth, was not only exact to a day, but an hour, and in case of its being leap year, the time would come a day earlier. Some other members considered this entomological doctrine preposterous, and JOHN G. BERGEN contended that the temperature always regulated the periods, so that the time never could be calculated with certainty in the case of the locusts, nor any other insects. It is heat that warms into life the germs of vegetables and insects. Without it both perish. Dr. Trimble contended that all seeds have a regular fixed period in vegetating, even when the heat is at the exact right temperature, and insects the same; and Mr. Bergen contended that as it never was exactly right, both always vary, so that it was idle to talk about fixing the period of the different stages of existence to an hour, and calculate "variations for leap year."

We rather think that the plain farmer had the learned doctor on the hip in this argument. At its close things took a livelier turn. Mr. ROBINSON presented a number of interesting papers, among which was the following curious old document:

A Rare Fibrous Plant—What Was It?—Mr. ROBINSON stated that during the clearing out of a lot of old papers in the State-House at Albany, Mr. Wilson Miller of this city had picked up the report that he held in his hand, which he read as follows:

"ALBANY, June 2, 1812.

"*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.*

"GENTLEMEN: Having at the last session done us the honor to appoint us, together with Dr. Benj. De Witt, to examine into the utility and probable value of the discovery made by Charles Witlow of a plant said to be superior to flax or hemp for all the purposes to which they are adapted, Mr. Witlow has laid before us (in the absence of Dr. De Witt, who, not having been apprised of his appointment, has not attended) several specimens of the plant. We have taken the opinions of Dr. Edy, and through him of Dr. Muhlenburgh (gentlemen who are distinguished for their skill in botany). These gentlemen severally assert that the plant referred to is of a rare species, and has not been heretofore described by botanists, and that its discovery promises to be very useful. We have also received the testimony of several persons concerned in the manufacture of twine and thread, who concur in declaring that it is superior for those uses to the finest British flax, and greatly so to that of the United States. But we have not yet had the means of examining the plant in its growing state, or of comparing it with others of the same genus, or of consulting (as we wish to do) with Dr. De Witt. We are not, therefore, prepared to report fully on the subject. But, from what has already been made apparent to us of the utility of the discovery, we are induced, at the request of Mr. Witlow, to recommend a loan to him of money, upon his giving such security as may appear satisfactory (both for the application and the refunding the money so loaned), with a view to his collecting such quantities of the roots and seeds of the plant as may forward, in the shortest possible time, its cultivation, and of the material as to have it manufactured in its various fabrics so early as to enable us to lay specimens of these several articles, together with a more specific report, before the Legislature at its next session.

"Believing that it will be important to a proper knowledge of the value of this plant that this should be done before your honorable body decide upon his request, and believing, from present appearances, that the object may be highly important, and that the loan can be well secured, we are induced to recommend his request to the consideration of the Legislature.

"All which we have the honor respectfully to submit.

"ROB. R. LIVINGSTON,
"E. C. GENET."

Now, said Mr. ROBINSON, it is a matter of curiosity to know what this plant was that attracted the attention of such men more than fifty years ago. Are there any persons living who can give us light upon the subject? Was this plant tried and found unsuitable, or was it overshadowed by cheap cotton, which stopped the cultivation of flax, and has kept a thousand hills barren that but for cotton would have been covered with sheep, furnishing cheap and wholesome clothing in wool and skins, and furnishing the laborers with abundance of meat, and at the same time affording ample remuneration to farmers. So would the cultivation of fibrous plants—this one, so favorably reported upon, perhaps, among others, all of which have been kept back by those who have been willing slaves to slave-owners, who have so long clothed the world with slave-grown cotton.

The Grape Cure.—Mr. ROBINSON read an interesting article from a German paper about the "grape cure," as it is practiced at Durkheim, Germany, which will doubtless interest all readers of these reports: "Durkheim is on the left bank of the Rhine, in the Bavarian Palatinate, and is distant about 14 miles due east from Mannheim. The nearest railroad station is Neustadt, a small town on the line from Mayence to the French frontier at Forbach. The drive from Neustadt to Durkheim, a distance of about nine miles, is very beautiful, and is to be preferred to that from Mannheim. The road is [illegible] good one, and runs along parallel to and at the base of the Haardt range of mountains, on a slope which has been formed by the action of water on the light, sandy, and friable soil of those hills. From a few miles to the north of Durkheim to about 20 miles to the south, the Haardt range of mountains on its east side runs almost due north and south, leaving an immense flat plain of about 12 to 14 miles in breadth, intervening between it and the Rhine. This plain is very highly cultivated, and abounds in every sort of crop. The Haardt range is considered to terminate in the neighborhood of Landau, the mountain on the south side of the stream which flows through that town being properly the Vosges, though the one range is merely a continuation of the other. A slope of the same character, and due to the same causes as the one on which the road from Durkheim to Neustadt runs, extends from Neustadt to the southern limit of the Haardt range at Landau. The geological character of this slope is different from that of the great plain which extends to the Rhine, the latter being either tertiary or alluvium, while the slope is formed of the detritus that has been washed down from the hills. The whole face of this slope is covered with vines. The vine cultivation is on so enormous a scale that nothing in Germany, not even in the Rheingau, from whence the most celebrated of the German wines come, can be compared to it in extent. For some five-and-twenty miles the high road passes through the midst of a succession of vineyards, without a trace of any other cultivation meeting the eye of the traveler. Though the wines of this district do not command such high prices as the wines from the Rheingau, and are not very extensively known out of Germany, the cultivation is conducted with as much care as in the Rheingau itself, and the wines produced are more generally consumed by the Germans themselves than any other of their wines. The Deidesheimer and the Forster are the best of these wines, and immense quantities of them are sent to all parts of Germany, and since the last few years to the United States. The former is usually recommended by the German doctors to their patients as being the least acid of their wines. The vineyard from which these two wines come is in the immediate neighborhood of Durkheim. A very good class of wine is made at Durkheim, but the grapes grown there are for the most part table-grapes, as the Germans say, to be used in the grape-cure and for the purposes of export. Immense quantities of them are sent daily to all parts of Germany, and no grapes enjoy so high a reputation in that country. Grapes differ materially from each other in quality; the grape which is best adapted for the purpose of making wine is not generally so wholesome and so agreeable to the taste as another which will produce an inferior wine. About 12 to 15 different sorts of grapes are grown at Durkheim. Many of these, if not most of them, may be often found in the same vineyard. A little practice will enable any one in a very short time to distinguish, by the eye, one sort from the other; for differences exist between them not only in color, but also in form and size, as well as in the thickness of the skins. The leaves, also, of the different sorts differ in form and size. To the taste the differences of flavor are at once perceptible. Persons who have not been through a vineyard, and have not had the opportunity of testing one different sort of grape after another, can hardly believe that there is so great a difference in the flavor between the different sorts as does, in fact, exist. The grapes used in the cure are generally of four or five sorts; the two most commonly employed are called the Gutedel, and the Austrian. They are both white, with thin skins, and are both of them sweet and well-flavored. The black Burgundy grape, and the small dark red Traminer, which has been introduced from the Tyrol, are also much used in the cure, though not nearly to the same extent as the two already mentioned. The Burgundy grape is a very fine grape, and both in flavor and look very like what is called here the Black Hamburg. The Traminer is a very pleasant sweet grape, with a scented or aromatic flavor, and a very thick skin. In certain cases it is found to disagree with patients, it being too heating. The Riessling, the grape from which all the most celebrated wines of the Rheingau are made, is not used in the cure, and is not considered by the Germans as a good table grape. Chemical analysis shows that it contains more saccharine matter than either the Gutedel or the Austrian grape; but, at the same time, its acid properties are stronger. The Burgundy grape is still sweeter than the Riessling, but its acid qualities, though less than those in the Riessling, are greater than those in the Gutedel or the Austrian, and therefore it is not so much used in the cure as they are. The acids which are found in the juice of all grapes, in greater or less proportions, are tartaric, citric, and malic acids. Much albumen, gelatine, and gum, as well as a considerable quantity of alkaline matter, are always found. Careful analysis has also discovered in all grape juice traces of tannin, and even oxide of iron. An excess of acids in the grape is found not only to interfere with the digestion, but to affect the mouth and teeth in such a way as to prevent a person from being able to continue the cure for the requisite period.

"The grape cure lasts from three to six weeks. The regular season commences, on an average, about the middle of the first week in September, and lasts to nearly the end of October. Everything depends on the state of the ripeness of the grapes. The amount of grapes daily taken by persons undergoing the cure varies from about four and a half to seven or eight pounds; in some cases even as much as nine pounds is eaten. They are taken three times a day, at the same hours at which mineral waters are drunk in Germany; before breakfast, at 11 o'clock in the morning, or two hours before dinner, and from 5 to 6 in the evening. Persons generally commence the cure with from two to three pounds a day, and advance daily in quantity till the larger limit is reached. The skins and seeds should not be swallowed. The largest portion is usually consumed at 11 o'clock. Some doctors do not allow their patients to take any other breakfast than the grapes, accompanied by a roll of bread. The usual plan, however, is to permit them to take a breakfast of tea or coffee with bread, but no butter, after the grapes. A strict diet is universally prescribed; all fat, sour, or spiced meats and pastry, are forbidden; a small quantity of white light wines is permitted, but red wines, beer and milk, must be avoided. The evening meal should be a very light one. The system pursued at Durkheim is the same as the one followed at the other places where the grape cure goes on; and the grapes which are used in the cure both at Veray and Montreux are, as at Durkheim, for the most part the Gutedel and the Austrian varieties."

Several members expressed opinions upon this statement—that it would tend to promote grape culture in this country as a sanitary measure. Those who are opposed to growing grapes for wine can grow them for health, to be used instead of drugs for the afflicted.

Rhubarb Wine.—JAMES SEELY writes from Caroline, Tompkins County, as follows: "Is it not a fact that rhubarb wine, so far as profit is concerned, is established? If this wine possesses comparatively no intrinsic merit, and yet from its cheapness and comparatively healthful nature, supplies a common want without practically interfering with grape-wine manufacture, should it not be recommended as likely to discourage the use of drugged and poisonous liquors? Is not the fact indisputable that its merits incite a demand equal to the constantly and rapidly-increasing manufacture, at prices leaving a munificent margin of profit to the producer, and will it not be some time before people familiar with the whole matter will believe it a speculative juggle?

"It seems to me the best practical test of quality that the consumer is satisfied. But it may be urged that, to the educated palate of the best wine judges, compared to the best qualities of grape-wine, it is a nauseous, worthless compound.

"The question may arise, however, whether they are the best judges of the general want. There are other considerations than mere taste, which go far to decide the choice of the public, even if all possessed a like accurate discrimination.

"The difference of cost of grape and rhubarb wine is an item to which no American is insensible. Add to this the not infrequent depravity and morbidity of taste which enables a large class of people to endure the preparations called lager-beer, ale, &c., and grape-wine is put at an exceedingly embarrassing discount in the common market.

"Now, I have no pecuniary interest in the matter, not having engaged in its manufacture or sale; neither am I interested in grape-wine manufacture pecuniarily. I say this because the seeming haste used in the Club in condemning it tends to excite a suspicion that jealousy of a rival business, rather than sound judgment, was paramount.

"I cannot, think, however, that any just ground for jealousy exists, but rather the contrary."

JOHN G. BERGEN—I recollect that Mr. Robinson was one of the earliest advocates of the culture of rhubarb for wine, and that he presented a bottle to the Club, as American sherry, which was drank by several who professed to be good judges, and pronounced excellent, and that he then astonished them with the assurance that it had not a drop of grape juice in its composition. I should like to know if he has changed his opinion?

SOLON ROBINSON—No. And, so far as I am concerned, Mr. Seeley is mistaken in supposing that I have condemned it. I have only condemned the dishonest representations of knaves who sell roots of "the wine plant," representing it as something peculiar, and the only variety that will make wine, which they know to be a lie. All of the cultivated varieties of the common garden "pie plant" (rhubarb) will make this kind of wine, and one about as good as another. One sort may afford more juice than some other, and for this it is probable that Cahoon's seedling, which is a coarse, strong-growing sort, would give the greatest yield per acre. And, speaking of seedlings reminds me that it is not necessary to go to the expense of getting roots to establish a rhubarb plantation for wine-making. Buy the seed and grow the plants, and if you do not get "Linnæus" or "Victoria" you may get a seedling equal to either, or better than Cahoon's or Downing's seedlings, or at any rate you will get cheap plants that will afford juice and save you from being cheated in buying "wine plants," which, perhaps, you already have growing in your garden.

Of rhubarb plants, a beverage can be made to take the place of cider, in sections where apples have entirely failed; as is the case in Northern Vermont; and also where grapes cannot be ripened for wine, and in such localities, I recommend people to plant rhubarb, but do not be cheated by wine-plant peddlers. They are humbugs, not the plant.

Gutta-Percha Paint.—Last week we had a letter of inquiry about the value of gutta-percha paint. The following is a very satisfactory answer, from a very trustworthy man:

Alderman NATHAN C. ELY says: "James B. Bradley, of Bridgeport, Conn., painted for me in May and June, 1860, several tin roofs with what he called 'Patent India-Rubber and Gutta Percha Roof Paint,' the job amounting to $128 94. He had an abundant quantity of recommendations as to himself and his 'Gutta-Percha and India-Rubber Paint.' He gave me a written warranty, which is here in my hand, warranting it for seven years to stand and be tight. In less than two years the rust from the tin in places attracted my notice, and on examination I found the paint nearly all washed off, and have had all painted with ground paint-skins, which is the best roof paint I have ever used."

Lupine.—JOHN LOWREY writes from Saratoga Springs a letter of inquiry about lupine, whether it has been tried with success in this country, and where seed can be obtained. The answer to this is, that so far as this Club have knowledge, it has not been tried to any considerable extent, though often recommended for such land as that around Saratoga Springs. In Europe it grows in light sand that will produce no other crop. Portugal has been highly benefited by lupine. It grows rapidly, and draws sustenance from far below the surface, and is not, therefore, affected by drouth. It is sown near Paris, about the middle of April, and used as a soiling plant. The seed can be obtained of large seedsmen in New-York from Europe.

Sheep—Why Grow Horns?—A Michigan farmer wants the Club to discuss the question, "Why we should grow horns upon sheep; What is their use? Are there Spanish Merinos without horns? or, if not, could they not be bred without? Does it not cost as much feed to grow a large set of horns, as it does two pounds of wool? Then would it not be more profitable to grow wool, or meat, instead of worthless horns? And if grown without horns, so that when they fight they would not injure themselves, why not, where grown almost exclusively for wool, keep the bucks without castrating, since they produce more wool than wethers? What would be the value of sheep carcases, say old, worthless rams, to feed to hogs?

As these are all important questions, and as no practical shepherds were present, we print them in hopes of eliciting answers from outside members of this great American Farmers' Club.

The writer calls up the question about horns upon the bovine race, and defies any one to prove them of any value. He has reason to be opposed to them, for he says: "My father was nearly killed by a cow's horns. One of my neighbors had a large hole hooked in his body this Spring, and I have a fine young horse much injured by an ox a short time ago. I consider horns on cattle a nuisance, and shall raise no more cattle with them on. From what I can learn from books, I think I should like the Galloway cattle, if the cows are good fair milkers. Would they be a good breed here for beef and milk?" We think that we can answer Yes to both of these questions. There are a good many of this excellent breed of cattle in Canada West.

Inquiries about Fence.—Our Michigan friend asks the following questions: "I want to make durable fences. I have stone, but not enough to make a high fence. 1. Could I place large stones where I want posts, and drill holes eight to ten inches, and fasten wrought or cast-iron posts solid by melting lead around, and fasten the boards with wires through holes? I should have the bottom board two and a half feet from the ground, and fill up with stones or sods, so the iron posts need not be over three or three and a half feet long? 2. Can a substantial fence be made on such a plan? I was out to Iowa this Fall, and on the way I saw considerable white willow. It is a splendid tree, and no humbug. I should fence my farm with it even here if I was not afraid it would impoverish the adjoining land so as to prevent raising good crops for several rods on each side of the fence. 3. What does the Club think on that point?"

It thinks, first: That you can make a cheap, substantial fence in this way. You may also fasten wooden posts to the stones by one or two iron pins, made so as to drive in the drilled hole solidly, and having the upper end pointed and made rough on the sides so as to drive in the posts and hold fast.

2. The fence would be more substantial, probably, with wooden than with iron posts, as boards nailed on would make a stiffer structure than fastened otherwise.

3. The Club think, just as you do, that there is danger upon this point, in fencing with white-willow, or any other large-rooted tree.

Talk About Fruit.

The talk of Jan. 14 commenced upon a sample of apples sent in by Seymour Whiting, from Stratford (Connecticut, probably, though he forgets to say so), which he wishes the Club to name, or say whether they are known. It is a large, medium-sized, red, sweet apple, first noticed on the farm of the Rev. Nathan Birdsey, hence called after his name. No one present recognized it, though all said it was good, and Dr. Ward compared its flavor to the Granny Winkle apple, which ranks very high. That, however, is an Autumn apple, while this is in condition in midwinter.

Several other apples were presented by Wm. S. Carpenter, for the purpose of tasting and comparing—for instance, the Baldwin with the Pennock, which bear a resemblance, but the latter does not compare in quality with the other. Mr. Carpenter advises those about planting trees not to be seduced into the belief that the Pennock (Red Winter, of Downing) is equal to the Baldwin, nor as good as several other sorts.

A new Winter Pear, or, at least, supposed to be new, was presented by Dr. Ward, and an interesting history of it given. It is of a russet color, medium size, resembling the Jaminette, and most decidedly good, being juicy, melting, rich, aromatic, and in every respect equal to the very best Winter pears known, yet this is one of the unknown. It came from an old tree upon an old place near this city; one tree alone, among several old-fashioned sorts, and not likely to have been imported, and certainly is not one of the lately-imported new sorts. Dr. Ward said "that its value had not been known until lately, though the tree has produced from ten to twenty bushels a year, which have been kept like apples and used for cooking, until the present occupant of the place discovered that, if properly ripened up in January, they are truly delicious. The way they are treated is to let the fruit hang on the tree as late as it is safe, on account of frost, and then hand-pick and put in baskets and place in a cool, dry chamber, and as the cold increases, cover to prevent freezing, and so keep until mature, and then, as required, bring into a warm room to ripen. This pear keeps remarkably well, and comes in when there are no other good pears in market. The tree is a very strong grower, in a situation very unfavorable, near the house, in hard-trampled sward land. A peculiarity of this fruit is its density. The pear that we had here some time ago from Indiana is not to be compared with this, which is as good as the Lawrence and not so early, and as good as the Glout Morceau, which it is very difficult to grow. If, as some gentlemen suggest, it may be an old variety, it is one that has no equal in general cultivation. It is something that no one has any pecuniary interest in. If fruit-growers approve it, cions will be distributed to a sufficient amount to enable others to prove its value. It is for this purpose that I have solicited the opportunity of laying these specimens before the Club."

There was no dissent from the opinion that this new pear (at least new to pear-growers) was one of great excellence.

Mr. CARPENTER said that such pears would sell now in this city at $2 a dozen.

Mr. FIELD said that the greatest difficulty that he experienced about Winter Pears was that those that were good for anything to eat, were exceedingly difficult to keep, or difficult to grow. The chances are that not one in ten of Easter Beurre will hold on till ripe. The best always fall off. Some Winter Pears are as flavorless as pumpkins, of anything that constitutes a good Pear. Some persons can grow the Glout Morceau. I cannot. The only certain Winter Pears are the Lawrence, which really is an Autumn Pear, and the Vicar of Winkfield, and the Pass Colmar, when grown upon Pear stock. The Winter Nellis is nearly all skin and core.

Mr. FULLER said the Pass Colmar, unless very carefully managed, will be ruined by over-bearing.

Mr. CARPENTER condemns it in toto, but contends for Easter Beurre, which does well upon thin land.

Mr. FIELD said that few men who plant the Pass Colmar will ever eat its fruit, it is of such slow growth.

Liming Orchards.—SOLON ROBINSON read a letter from Isaac Eyre, Attleborough, Bucks Co., Pa., touching a former letter of his, and the answer of the Club recommending liming orchards. He says: "My letter, with thy comments, was copied from THE TRIBUNE into our county paper (*The Bucks County Intelligencer*), and the inclosed slip contains the views of a very intelligent citizen of our county."

The following is the article, and as it details facts, it is worthy of our careful attention:

"FRIENDS PRIZER & DARLINGTON: In *The Intelligencer* of the 23d inst. I observe an article headed, "Cultivating Orchards." And as the answer to the fifth query of said article is so erroneous in respect to my experience and observations, I feel compelled to give my views on the subject (that is, liming of orchards). In the Spring of 1841 I moved (with my father) to a farm in Plumstead Township. The orchard on this farm had been recently limed; the trees, though young, showed symptoms of decay: many of the smaller limbs were dead and decaying. The fruit in the Fall was imperfect and dry, and full of pithy spots; when an apple was cut transversely these spots had a yellowish appearance. I was several years in forming a judgment of the cause of these spots and the dryness of the apple. The second year the fruit was less affected with these spots; the Fall following, still less so. In the Spring of 1844 I moved to a farm I had rented in Buckingham Township (of the orchard on this farm I shall speak hereafter), where I remained three years, and then returned to the farm in Plumstead again, where I staid two years more. I found the apples much improved and improving in those five years. I therefore concluded that it was the effect of the lime. In the Spring of 1859 I again moved to another farm in Buckingham. On this farm there was a small young orchard. This orchard was rented by another person, who informed me some time during the Winter that the apples from this orchard were not keeping well, and were imperfect and affected with such spots as I have spoken of before; the year previous they had kept well and were very fair. I felt fully satisfied from this information and previous observations that the ground must have been limed between the gathering of the two crops, and when I informed him of my suspicions, he confirmed them by admitting that he had limed it that Spring, and had suspected the lime to be the cause. I also know of another orchard in the same neighborhood affected in the same way by an application of lime, the fruit being almost worthless for several years, and the trees much injured. But to return to the farm to which I moved in 1844. On this farm there was an orchard. Though it had been planted over twenty years, it had just come to bearing. The person that planted this orchard did not believe in the cultivation of orchards, and consequently it had never been worked; he also believed that the trees should be kept or let grow low, or squatty, as it is called, and these trees were so; the limbs were so low that a horse could not get under them. Now for the result. This orchard has borne remarkably well—the fruit being fine and of good flavor—until within a few years, when the proprietor concluded to plow and lime it. In applying the lime he had not enough for the whole orchard and, therefore, left one row and some three or four trees in another row. The trees to which the lime was applied showed the effect of the lime the same as those before spoken of, while the fruit of those not limed was good and perfect. And while from the one row and few odd trees he sold about $90 worth of apples, those of the balance of the orchard were fit for nothing but cider or the hogs. One more orchard and then I will close. There is a small orchard in Buckingham, on the line between that township and Plumstead, that I have known for over 20 years. I think it has not been plowed within that time, and for how much longer I cannot tell. This orchard continues to bear well. It is in with grass, which is mowed regularly and made into hay and hauled off; and the ground receives an occasional top-dressing of barn-yard manure. I therefore agree with the remarks of Dr. Trimble, and say that I would plow a young orchard, but not after it had commenced to bear. "C. S."

"*Doylestown, Dec. 28, 1863.*"

Dr. WARD suggested that the orchards mentioned were over-limed. Mr. HOLTON said a man in Lancaster Co., Pa., applied 200 to 400 bushels per acre, and he had not a good apple tree on his farm. Dr. TRIMBLE wished it to be distinctly borne in mind that lime is not manure—that it produces no benefit upon some soils—that its action is to decompose inert vegetable matter, and aid in the formation of silicates for the stalks of grain. In Morris and Hunterdon Counties, New-Jersey, unlimed farms are of little account, and where farmers own kilns, and burn their own lime, and use it very freely, he has observed that very few apples are produced; yet he has noticed an orchard that was limed 30 years ago is now worth four times as much as an unlimed one. If land is excessively limed the soil becomes very loose, and although it will produce good wheat and other crops, it won't produce oats. He does not believe that liming an orchard, as this Club recommended, at the rate of 30 bushels per acre, will injure it, but that it will be beneficial. In this opinion all present appeared to concur.

CHEESE MANUFACTORIES.—At a Convention recently held at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., the following cheese manufactories were represented, which show an interesting matter of history. This system of manufacturing cheese upon a combined plan, and on a large scale, is one of recent origin, and this list shows how it has absorbed the dairy interest of that region. List of the delegates present, their localities, and the amount of cheese interests they represent:

Names.	Factories located.	No. Cows.
Hugh Quinn	Oneida Co.	327
Williams, Adams & Dewey	Oneida Co.	350
G. W. Davis	Oneida Co.	380
F. Clark	Oneida Co.	350
Hiram Brown	Chenango Co.	500
James Rathbarn	Oneida Co.	707
Charles Rathburn	Oneida Co.	125
J. W. Brooks	Oneida Co.	320
G. E. Morse	Madison Co.	650
J. Greenfield	Oneida Co.	300
D. Ellis	Warren, Mass.	500
Isaac Shell	Herkimer Co.	600
A. Anstead	Oneida Co.	500
J. G. Coates	Oneida Co.	300
Henry Hill	Oneida Co.	500
G. W. Wheeler	Oneida Co.	200
Gold Creek Factory	Herkimer Co.	600
Collins Factory	Erie Co.	1,000
New-Woodstock Factory	Madison Co.	1,200
F. Smith	Oneida Co.	575
Crosby & Huntington	Oneida Co.	510
G. B. Weeks	Oneida Co.	640
H. L. Rose	Oneida Co.	1,000
B. F. Stevens	Lewis Co.	800
T. Tillinghast	Cortland Co.	900
Kenney & Frazer	Cortland Co.	1,400
Rome Cheese Manuf. Ass.	Oneida Co.	624
Wright & Williams	Oneida Co.	550
Whittaker & Curry	Oneida Co.	500
D. Thomas	Oneida Co.	500
L. M. Danton	Lewis Co.	800
Asel Burnham, jr.	Chautauqua Co.	500
Hanck, Wilcox & Co.	Chautauqua Co.	600
Clear Spring Factory	Chautauqua Co.	600
A. L. Fish	Herkimer Co.	500
Schaser & Davis	Fulton Co.	600
Caydatta Cheese Factory	Motgomery Co.	600
West Eaton Factory	Madison Co.	600
Miller, Fowler & Co.	Oneida Co.	800
R. U. Sherman	Oneida Co.	130
Jerome Bush	Lewis Co.	700
A. S. King	Oneida Co.	200
S. Allen	Oneida Co.	500
Alfred Buck	Oneida Co.	475
Brown & Co.	Madison Co.	800
F. A. Norton	Madison Co.	500
S. Conan	Madison Co.	600
Savery & Coventry	Madison Co.	600
Kirkland Cheese Company	Oneida Co.	800
J. L. Dean	Oneida Co.	300
Colosse Cheese Factory	Oswego Co.	500
Harvey Farrington	Herkimer Co.	470
J. H. Hubbard	Oneida Co.	400
David Yourden	Oneida Co.	150
Ezra Barnard	Oneida Co.	220
Asa Chandler	Oneida Co.	270
J. M. Farnam	Lewis Co.	897
David W. Wilcox	Oneida Co.	750
Levi Tanner	Oneida Co.	950
E. S. Bennett	Oswego Co.	250
PRIVATE DAIRIES.		
J. W. Davidson	Herkimer Co.	55
J. D. Smith	Erie Co.	39
Isaac Goodwin	Erie Co.	41
Moore Adams	Erie Co.	78
Asahel Burnham	Chautauqua Co.	61
F. M. Wilcox	Chautauqua Co.	31
D. H. Golden	Chautauqua Co.	41
John M. Phillips	Oneida Co.	30
Geo. Sisson	Chautauqua Co.	40

SORGO SUGAR.—*The Washington Republican* says: "An experiment was made in the Department of Agriculture a day or two since, before a large number of persons, clearly demonstrating the practicability of every man in the North making his own sugar. A gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. J. F. Riggs, who is about taking out a patent for his process, was the operator. From sorgo sirup, sent to the department for exhibition, in the course of a few moments he produced a clean and pure sugar equal in all respects to the best coffee sugar, the residue of the sirup proving to be an excellently-flavored article, strongly resembling amber or golden sirup of the shops, and entirely free from sorgo taste."

Here is the inscription on the coffin-plate of the late King of Denmark: "Frederick the Seventh, born 6th October, 1808, ascended the throne on the 20th of January, 1848. Married, first on the 1st November, 1828, to Princess Wilhelmina Marie of Denmark; second, on the 10th of June, 1841, to Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married by the left hand, on the 7th of August, 1850, to Lady Christina Louisa Countess of Danner. He restored the popular liberties of Denmark, and boldly defended the independence of the realm. He was the last male of the line of King Frederick III., and, with the approbation of his people, elected as his successor the husband of his father's sister's daughter, the son of his grandfather's sister's daughter. He died on the 15th of November, 1863, when the Prince elect ascended the throne as Christian the Ninth. His motto was: 'The love of the people is the strength of my reign.'"

The Dry Goods Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864—P. M.

Trade for the last few days has been quiet, though at present there are symptoms of the renewal of the general activity that characterized the beginning of January. The long and anxiously-expected Western buyers have at last arrived here in goodly numbers; and although they show caution, yet it is generally understood they want a large amount of goods, and must, in the course of a few days, buy quite freely. Western merchants speak well of the prospects of business in their section, and as their credit stands well in New-York, they may be safely relied on to operate liberally. St. Louis is likely to buy more largely than at any period since the beginning of the war. Nashville and Louisville will also be liberal purchasers, to meet the demand from the surrounding sections, freed from Rebel domination.

The feeling of certainty that the West must buy largely gives increased firmness to domestic cotton goods. The supply of cotton fabrics is quite as light as for some weeks past, and there seems to be no probability of an increased production during the Spring season. The Merrimac Manufacturing Company, after canvassing the prospects of resuming operations, have decided not at present to commence running their extensive print works; with the present cost of materials and labor, the cost of their goods would be more than they could sell them for.

The domestic woolen trade is moderately active. There is no accumulation of goods, and prices continue steady.

The Boston Shipping List gives the following account of the dry goods trade in that city:

The demand the past week for all descriptions of domestic cottons has been very active, and at daily advancing prices. Most of the goods now being manufactured are sold to arrive, and consequently few desirable goods are on the market. Prices have been gradually advancing during the week; middling cotton is now held at 84c., and the demand from the mills now starting up will tend to keep up the price of the raw material. The trade in woolen goods has been quite satisfactory. Spring goods have already become quite active, and rapidly bringing [illegible] up. The large houses are [illegible] a healthy and profitable trade. Heavy woolens [illegible] are taken readily by the trade.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account:

There has been a fair degree of activity in the dry goods market during the week. As yet, however, the trade is mainly confined to those buyers who are sorting up old stocks, and not to the purchase of new general assortments. The merchants are beginning to receive new goods, and are encouraged to hope that—now the weather blockade has been broken—there will be no further extraordinary delay in getting the shelves filled for the Spring trade. There is still said to be increasing firmness in the Eastern markets, and no expectation of a reverse in the prices of goods for the present season.

The export of domestic Cottons during last week, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was as follows:

	1863. Pkgs.	1863. Value.	1864. Pkgs.	1864. Value.
To New-Grenada	16	3,620	..	..
To Mexico	233	74,733	23	7,338
To Hayti	7	3,013	..	....
To Cuba	..	....	4	401
Total	261	81,416	27	7,739
Previously	363	97,126	58	17,994
Since Jan. 1	624	178,543	85	25,733

There is a steady demand for standard Brown Sheetings, the price for which has advanced to 43c. Medium Brown Sheetings are active. Goods weighing four-yards to the pound sell mostly at 32@33c. We quote Atlantic E. 36½c.; K. 31½c.; Atlantic Fine Sheeting, X, 29c.; N, 21½c.; Pepperell E's sell at 34½@35c.

Bleached Shirtings are in steady demand for the Western trade at fully late prices. New-York mills goods are sold about five weeks in advance of production at 42½c. for regular, and 45c. for Water Twists. We quote Mamsuttas, 42c.; White Rock, 40c.; Hill Manufacturing Co. 37-inch, 35c.

The sale of Brown Drills is now almost exclusively for army purposes. The current quotations are: Atlantic, 41½c.; Amoskeag, 42c.; Cabot, 42½c.; Ellerton, 43c.

The demand for Jeans continues active, and still exceeds the supply. Prices are generally higher. We quote Indian Orchard, 32c.; Canoe River, 27c.; Continental, 26c.; Live Oak, 27c.; Quinnebaug, 27c.

Denims are active at fully late prices. Yorks sell at 60c.; Pearl Rivers, 72½c.; Eagle Medal, 56c.

Printing Cloths sell steadily, at 17¾@17½c. for 64x64.

There is a steady demand for prints. The finer grades are scarce and very firm in price. High colors and white grounds are especially scarce. The supply of low and medium qualities is fair. Prices are firm on all qualities. The following are the quotations for leading brands: Pacific's, 24½c.; Cocheco, 25c.; Spragues', 24c.; Richmond's, 22c.; American, 23c., less discount; Amoskeag, light, 23c.; and dark, 21c.; Laconia, 22½c.

Pacific Lawns sell steadily, at 27½c. for 1,400s. The lower grade is at present out of the market.

Fancy Cassimeres are doing generally well for manufacturers. Fine goods of handsome styles are especially in demand. Low qualities are very scarce and the demand for them has to be met by reducing the price on second-rate styles of finer grades.

Satinets are quiet but steady in price.

Kentucky Jeans are scarce and wanted; prices are firm.

There is quite an active demand for Spring Wool Shawls. The production is ample and includes some very tasteful styles.

Domestic Carpets are selling freely at the following prices for Hartford's and Lowells: Hartford ex. 3-ply, $1 80; Imperial 3-ply, $1 70; Superfine, $1 35; Medium Super, $1 30; Lowell Co., Super, $1 22; ex. Super, $1 32; 3-ply, $1 67½.

THE FOREIGN TRADE is steadily opening. Buyers show great caution, owing to what is considered the largeness of the importation. The total import of Dry Goods at this port since November 1, the period when Spring importations usually commence, is $19,086,733, against $12,445,983 for the same period last year. Under these circumstances there is great uncertainty about prices, and buyers will take only what they must unless liberal concessions are made. The question of prices must be settled by the arbitration of the auctioneer at an early day.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1864.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
5,200	163	[illegible]	14,979	15,796	36,512

There were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,379	54	280	1,000	15,736	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	253	34	31	6,215	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	143	39	41	2,032	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Hudson-st.	53	41	37	4,212	....	....
At Bergen	325	....	....	600	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to butchers	50	....	....	700	....	....
Av. wk'y rec's last yr.	5,079	125	687	9,987	21,185	37,062
Receipts last week	5,393	144	239	7,731	6,640	20,193

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 6 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $60:

	Cents per pound.
Prime, or extra Holiday Beef	13 @14
The next very best on sale to-day	12 @12½
That generally rated first quality	10½ @12
Medium or good, fair quality	9 @10
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	8 @ 9
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	7 @ 7½
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	9½ @—
Extreme range of prices from	7 @12½
The most of the sales are from	8 @11½

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	507	Illinois	2,170
Ohio	621	Iowa	153
Michigan	310	Kentucky	255
Indiana	282	Massachusetts	25

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,287; Hudson River Railroad, 1,850; Harlem Railroad, 924; New-Haven Railroad, 25; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 231; on foot, 30.

About 4,400 were in the yards on Monday, including State stock.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

Henry Hermon, Ill.	15	C. Cooper, Mich.	34
Thos. Gillies, Ohio	15	John Healy, N. Y.	18
Henry Westheimer, Ill.	172	Pickering & Dudley, N. Y.	27
G. Mills, Ohio	31	Berry & Co., Ohio	30
J. D. Carnard, Ohio	19	E. Yezell, Ohio	16
S. D. Elliot, Ohio	18	R. R. Seymour, Ohio	64
J. Wilgush, Ill.	14	Joel Dalby, Ill.	74
John Lindsay, Mich.	42	D. S. Hall, Ill.	96
Ed. Loughman, Ohio	47	Jesse Adams, Ill.	97
Wm. Richards, Ohio	49	Wm. Klugscoll, Mich.	14
Pat Kiewe, N. Y.	12	Robinson & Welch, Mich.	10
A. E. Gregg, Ind.	34	Medworth & Daley, Mich.	37
Sigel & Louterback, Ky.	73	J. Paucera, Ind.	67
Hymen & Ulrich, Ill.	261	Evans & Webb, Iowa	57
Hyman & Westheimer, Ill.	119	B. W. Purdy, Ohio	54
Sam Shuester, Ill.	18	J. D. Hoffman, Ohio	37
M. J. English, Ill.	155	Wheat & Richardson, Ky.	130
David Walzall, Ill.	80	T. Allen, Ill.	81
Uriah Martin, Mich.	21	George Virgin, Ill.	70
Wm. H. Hale, Ky.	46	R. K. Amory, N. Y.	17
N. B. Emerson, Ohio	17	S. G. Woodruff, Ill.	17
L. W. Hedbury, N. Y.	35	C. Dawson, Ill.	40
Sanders & Bowman, Iowa	95	Geo. Toffey, Ill.	134
Brewer & Pearly, Ill.	71	L. Cline, Mich.	18
Robert Shields, Ind.	141	J. B. Dunlop, Ohio	20
N. Day, Mass.	25	P. G. Driscoll, Ky.	46
R. Quinn, Mich.	17	P. J. Driscoll, Ohio	44
J. W. Gregg, Ill.	17	Wm. Scollins, Ill.	64
Elliot & Vesey, Ill.	102	Geo. Ayrault, N. Y.	19
T. C. Eastman, Ill.	34	Preston & Vail, N. Y.	67
A. Lamont, Ohio	18	T. R. Head, N. Y.	39
Chas. Sanford, Mich.	16	R. B. Strong, Ohio	36
Sam Jessup, Mich.	22	Ed. Loughman, Ohio	44
Geo. Sayre, N. Y.	13	Beach & Bray, Ill.	90
Morton & Sims, Ill.	249	H. B. Miller, Ill.	65
John Geary, Ohio	41	L. Bills, Ill.	20
Jerry Church, Ind.	50	Knowles & Ulish, Mich.	34
J. W. Pollard, N. Y.	16	Harlem Local, N. Y.	241
Sage & Hughes, Mich.	37		

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,200 head, compares with 5,393 head last week, and with 5,079 head, average per week last year, and with 4,640 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 4,672 head, compares with 4,538 head last week, and with 4,046 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,573 head at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY, OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Feb. 1.—The great weekly market for Beef Cattle which opened this morning at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, proves to be one of the hardest for drovers that they have met with this Winter. The rates, which range from 7 to 12½ cents a pound net, are estimated at 1 to 2½ cents less than last Monday. The decline is not quite so heavy upon the best quality, because such are scarce, as upon the medium and inferior grades. Yet owners of first-class Cattle report them at $10 to $15 a head less than a week ago. Last Monday the price of many Cattle was equal to 12½@14c. ℔ lb. To-day it is 11@12½c., and at this reduction owners declare that the estimates of weight are not as favorable by half to a whole hundred. Some salesmen say that they have sold Cattle at $90@$95 a head, which were just as good as some sold last week at $110@$115 each. We hear a good many people declare that stock which averaged 10c. ℔ lb last week will not average 8 cents this week. Upon the very poorest grade the decline by the pound is equal, and the estimate of weight so much worse that the owners feel the loss more severely than any others. The number of fresh Cattle on sale to-day is a little over 4,100, and there may be about 300 stale stock, and a reenforcement is expected to-morrow, so that the close of the market will probably be about as it was last Tuesday—that is, worse than the opening. The weather is wretched, a chilly north-east rain-storm prevailing constantly, and this, beside injuring business, makes the stock light to the eyes of buyers. With the remembrance of the closing day of last week fresh in the memory of brokers, they are exerting their utmost to close out droves before dark, and being willing to accept butchers' offers, the most of the stock was sold before dark.

Some of the outsiders who bought at the extravagant rates of last Monday morning, found after killing their cattle that the cost was from half to one cent a pound above the rate estimated. A good many of the first-class stock proved over 14 cents and some full 15 cents a pound, and many of the lower grades equally high in proportion to value, because weights were estimated too high. This is reversed this week. The determination of buyers to estimate lower has been aided by the severe storm, and by the anxiety of salesmen to close up as soon as possible, and also by the pervading feeling that the market was overstocked, and that any considerable addition to the number here for the closing day would make it comparatively as hard as last Tuesday, when several hundred head of cattle were turned out and are on the market to-day at a great loss. Speculation, which has run wild of late, has got a heavy setback this week. We hear of cattle that will lose twenty or twenty-five dollars a head.

The market closes to-night with very gloomy prospects for to-morrow; as the cattle that are not sold have no place to lie down and cannot be fed, and must look worse in the morning. Fortunately the number left unsold is small.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—This morning opens as bright and nearly as warm as May, and as the new recruits to the stock on hand have not come in quite so strong as was expected, the closing day of the market will be better than the opening. Even at the same rates per pound, the prices will be better for the owners, as the stock looks so much better than it did yesterday. Real first-class cattle would sell this morning half a cent better than yesterday. To-day is very different from last Tuesday, as all the stock will be sold, leaving a clear track for next week, and the demand to-day for good stock encourages drovers who have such on the way here for next week. Upon such we see no chance of any considerable decline. Of ordinary quality there will be no scarcity, nor any occasion for high rates. The close of the market is certainly very favorable.

TRANSPORTATION.—Some of the drovers feel very sore in consequence of having been detained on the route either by the snows which have blocked up roads at the West. Shippers on the Erie Road appear to have a just cause of complaint against the Superintendent at Port Jervis. It is necessary there to divide the trains to come up the grade, and drovers say that their stock is sometimes divided between two or three trains, and that rolling freight is often given preference. There should be some rule, and much care, to avoid detention of stock while on the cars, particularly in Winter. It is a cruel wrong, and very inhuman, to keep stock confined as they are in such a narrow prison four or five days, without food or drink. It lessens the value of the animals, and makes them positively unwholesome food for those who consume the meat at the end of such a journey. There are Sheep in market this week which never left the car after they were shipped at Canandaigua, N. Y., until they arrived here, having suffered torture for over four and a half days, being needlessly detained at East Albany and the owner not allowed to take them off the car by the brute who has charge of shipping stock on the Hudson River Road. By the by, does the gentlemanly, humane President of that road know what a beast he has in his employ? Do the Directors know that this stock shipper does everything that foul-mouthed language can do to drive away drovers from the road. Here is an instance: A New-York butcher went up there last week and bought a car-load of sheep, and brought them over to ship down the Hudson River Road, and was told by this curser of men and beasts to "go to h— with his sheep," and as he could not get any encouragement about getting them down for a week, he shipped them to Boston. Can any railroad company afford to employ such a man—a man of whom we never heard a drover speak a good word, because he never has a good word for them. He treats them all as though they were just what he is. Contrast him with the agents of the Harlem and Western and Central Roads. Who ever heard of Capt. Mathews and his son, the agents at West Albany, except in terms of the highest respect. The Central can afford to pay such men a salary, for their urbanity, and the favor that they gain by it from customers of the road, while the conduct of Coon Hotaling is not only an outrage upon drovers, but a continual damage to the interest of the company. It is a damage to mankind to have such a man as a member of the human family. Every drover would rejoice to hear that he had gone among his fellows in Dixie.

For full half of the business it has gained, the Harlem may thank the Hudson for employing this terror of drovers.

WEIGHTS OF MAMMOTH BULLOCKS.

That of Chas. Symonds, which weighed 3,335 lb. dressed, 2,330 lb; say [illegible] lb ℔ cwt. Those of Bryan Lawrence, from Northampton, Mass., the largest, which weighed 3,420, dressed 2,293; the other weighed 3,120, dressed 2,100. The first slightly exceeds 70 lb ℔ cwt., and the other falls short. This is the weight of the meat only.

BROKERS' SALE OF BULLOCKS.

The most of these sales are the reports of brokers on Monday, and also include a few sold at Bergen.

S. D. Haring, 57 common stock Ohio Steers and other things, sold for B. C. Purdy, to average 8c. ℔ lb upon 5 cwt.; 34 for G. W. Gregg, of his own feeding, common stock Ill. Steers, sold to average 8c. ℔ lb, and less, the owner says, than he could have got in October, having refused $1 20 gross.

John Perrine, 40 of Dawson's Ill. Steers, 6½ cwt. nice quality, sell slow and hard to average 10c.; a mixed lot of Michigan stock, for Sleeney, 36 head, mostly Oxen, average 8½ cwt., and sell at 8@11c.

Mike Dalton, 14 head of 7½ cwt. Ill. stock, including one Stag, one Bull, and some rough Oxen, sold for G. Wilgush, at not quite $70 each.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 56 up-country Oxen, common to very good, sold at 8½@12½c. ℔ lb.

Church & Doty, 114 head of 6½ cwt. Indiana Steers, good fair quality, owned by A. E. Gregg & Bro.; sold at 9@11½c. ℔ lb.

Martin & Valentine, 141 head of Shields's Indiana stock, as poor as dogs; sold slow at 7½@8c.

Beach & Bray, 124 head of 6½ cwt. Illinois Steers, sold for Dunaway, at 9@10½c., and 97 head of good fair, 7½ cwt. Iowa Steers, for Evans & Webb, sold at 10@11c.

Harris & Coddington, 97 head of 6½ cwt. very good Illinois Steers, for Hall & Dunaugh; sold at 9½@11c.

T. Bloomer, 17 good up-country Oxen; sold at 10½@12c. ℔ lb, which was 1c. less than same quality sold last week.

Wm. Fowler, 18 head of Michigan stock, sold for Robinson & Welch, at 8½c. ℔ lb, and 37 do. for Middlesworth & Daley at 7½@10c.

Mike Phillips, 19 head of 6 cwt. Ohio Steers, sold for Miles at 9@10c. ℔ lb, at $50@$60 a head; 18 do. for S. D. Elliot, sold at [illegible] ℔ lb; 13 Orange County Oxen, sold for Sayer, at [illegible]@$90, at 9@11c. ℔ lb; 18 head of State stock, for J. W. Pollard, at 9@11c.

T. Allen sold his drove of 81 Ill. Steers on his own account, at 10c. ℔ lb upon 6½ cwt., very good quality.

Wm. Florence, 40 Ill. green Steers and rough Oxen, at 9@10c. ℔ lb, sold for W. H. Haight, at $50@$105; 20 head of light Ohio Steers, good, fat, smooth, nice quality, sold at 9@10c., for J. D. Carnard. It is reported that a portion of Mr. Florence's sales were made on Sunday to Dan. Foley, a Washington Market butcher. If so, we have only to say, they are a nice couple, well matched, and to be looked after next Sunday.

J. C. Geary, 17 Marion County (O.) Steers, sold at Bergen on his own account at 10c.; 42 for Evans & Harmon, light Ohio steers, sold 8c.

Shepard, Vail & Preston, a mixed lot of Western New-York stock, for selves and other owners, sold at 7@11c.

Sutton & Sexton sold 4 first-class up-country Oxen to Woodcock for $550, which they estimate full 12½c. ℔ lb. Also, 13 to T. Broadway—8 of them very good—av. 10 cwt., at $112 each.

Thompson & McCaffry, 84 of Scollins's 6½ cwt. Ill. Steers, at 9@11c. ℔ lb, and $[illegible]@$9 a head less than same grade sold for last week. Also, 35 Iowa Steers for Bowman, av. 9c. upon 6½ cwt.; 18 Ohio Steers for Lawrence, av. 7½ cwt., and $48 a head.

Farney Bertram 97 of Jesse Adams's shipment, owned by Bell, Illinois, gross cwt., 15 cwt., selling upon 7½ cwt., at 11@12c. ℔ lb very dull, and one-half held over for next week.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., 65 head of Silvernall's 6½ cwt. Steers, kept over from last week, sell at 9@11½c. One car load of Metcalf's Illinois good Steers, sold at 11c., the others not arrived.

Joseph H. Williams, 26 fine Pickaway Co., O., Durhams, owned by J. B. Dunlop, which weighed 1,776 lb at home, are estimated 8½ cwt., net, here, and sell at 11@13c.; 2, by weight, at 13½c., for $[illegible], and 6 at $115½. Also, 30 of the same sort for Joseph Loughey, average 8 cwt., and sell at 11@12c.

Shuester & Eisner have M. J. English's two droves, and Dave Walzall's drove, and one other lot, in all 253 head of Illinois Steers, which will average 6½ cwt., and sell at 9@10½c., and average $8 a head less than last week. Sam says he is very sick, and as the weather appears unhealthy, he shall return to his own home; if anybody wants to sell him any more cattle they must come where he is; he can't afford to go to Albany any more at present. The air there is not good for his health. However, we noticed on Tuesday that his health was very much improved. He will probably be seen once more at Albany.

Thos. Gillies, 15 first-class Ohio Durhams of 10½ cwt., sold to John Harris at 11½c.; 30 of Silvernall's common Illinois stock, kept over from last week, sold at 8@9c.

Pickering, Dudley and Colwell, 119 head of 6½ cwt. Illinois Steers, sold for Elliot & Co. at 8@11c. ℔ lb. Also, the following lots of State Stock, mostly at Bergen:

17 for N. George, at 8@10c.; 17 for Holmes, at 9@10½c.; 18 for N. Holden, 9@11c.; 19 for Smith, very poor, at 7c.; 18 for McElwane, at 10½c.; 68 for Wooden, at 9c.; 16 for H. West, at 8½@11c.; 18 for H. Fowler, at 10c.; 16 for R. Carver, at 7@9c.

Goff & McIntyre, 127 head of 7½ cwt. Kentucky Durhams at 9@12c. for Richardson & Wheat. This is estimated at $15 a head less than last week for same sort.

R. D. Cornell brought in 14 head of extra Dutchess County Bullocks engaged to Jo. Jantzen at 12½@14c., average 10 cwt. Two of this lot were full blood Durhams from Sam. Thorne, the noted breeder of Washington Hollow, a steer and cow, estimated to cut 10 cwt.

Henry Myers, 103 head of Morton & Sims's, 6½ cwt. Ill. steers, good quality, sell at 10@11c., which he estimates an average of 2c. less than the same quality sold at last week.

Sigel & Louterbach, 72 head of Kentucky Durhams, average 6½ cwt., sold at 9c.; 67 head of 6 cwt. Ind. steers at 7@10c. A lot of 12 head sold to Isaac Valentine at $95—were full as good as cattle sold last week at $110.

Sage & Hughes, 37 for Reynolds, 6-cwt. Michigan stock, sold at [illegible]; 34 for C. Cooper, 6½ cwt., ditto, at 8½@10c.; 35 for Colwell, 6½ cwt., ditto, at 9@11c.; 30 for Hord, 6½ cwt., Ohio scalawags, some of them too poor for dog-meat, sold slow at 7@8c.

T. C. Eastman & Brother, 38 of Scollins's, nice, smooth 7½-cwt. Illinois Steers, sold at 10c.; 75 of Joel Dalby's 6½-cwt. good Illinois Steers, sold at 10½c.

Ed. Loughman, 93 head of good Pickaway County (Ohio) Durhams, average 8 cwt., and one-half sold wholesale, and others retail at 10@12c.—5 to Laler, including a Heifer and two extra Steers noticed last week, sold for $[illegible], estimated 14c. ℔ lb.

Daniel Barnes sold 44 of the above at 11c. upon 7½ cwt.

John A. Merritt, 63 head of R. R. Seymour's very good 7½-cwt. Ohio Durhams, sold at 11@12½c., and average full 12c.

Isaac Budlong, 64 head of Silvernall's 6½ cwt. Illinois Steers, sold at 9@11c. These have had a hard time here since last week.

George A. Toffey, 134 head of 6½ cwt. Illinois Steers for Dunaway, at 9@11c., and will average 10½c. One half of the drove was quite good, and sold at 11@11½c.

Henry Westheimer, 65 good, fat Illinois 9 cwt. Steers, sold on his own account Saturday to average 11c. On Monday, 17 first-rate Illinois Steers on his own account; 59 sold to George Starr, for the army, at 11c. seller, 11½c. buyer. Also, on commission, 261 of Hymen & Co.'s Illinois stock that has been three weeks on the road, sold to average 10c. upon 6½ cwt., and lose the owners plenty of money, and sell $10 a head less than last Monday.

Ben. Westheimer, 77 common 6-cwt. Illinois Steers for John Breen, averaged 10c.; 49 of Richards & Hassenstock's good fair Ohio Durhams, averaged 11½c. ℔ lb, and 43 do. of Wm. Snyder's, averaging 7 cwt., at 11½c.

The lot of 12 heavy Bullocks noticed last week as sold at Albany to a "Copperhead concern" were sold this week at $130 each, to the same man who offered $145 last week.

We give timely notice to all Sunday salesmen that we will attend upon them hereafter, and report every transaction, until they are tired of the disgraceful practice.

MILCH COWS.

The market is decidedly good for this class of stock to-day, though we presume it will soon feel the decline upon beef cattle. Good fair medium stock cows have sold right along during the week at about $45 a head, and those of a little extra appearance at $55@$60, and one real extra one to a city milkman for $90. It is a long time since we have seen the cow merchants feeling as happy as they do now.

VEAL CALVES.—These, too, are in great demand. There is no trouble in getting 8@8½c. ℔ lb, live weight, for first-class calves, and all sorts sell as fast as they arrive. The scarcity of good calves is owing to the high price of milk and butter. That proves the death or sale of nearly all the young calves.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 14,979.

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ℔ lb, live weight, for Sheep and Lambs, 7@7½c.

E. Sherman, sold at Forty-fourth street on Monday, 40 head of Columbia County Sheep, that would average 108 lb at $8, and 69 head at $7, that average 90 lb by estimation. This was considered a remarkably good sale—better than could have been done in Sixth street.

Dick Davis, a New-York butcher, bought at Albany of O. P. Baker, 165 extra, fine wool sheep, fed by Jonathan Root, Orleans County, New-York. They weighed 112 lb average at Albany, which was again of 22 lb each since November 1. The price was 8½c. ℔ lb live weight. As the buyer could not get them in time for his wants, he sent them to Boston.

At Browning's, Robert H. Hume sold 3,473 head at $6 88 average.

Wm. D. Bellis, 328 Jersey stock at $5 57, and 879 Ohio stock at $6 09 average. It strikes readers that Mr. Bellis's reports are lower than any other salesmen. Why?

O'Brien & McGraw, sold 1,394 head at $6 79 average at Chamberlin's.

Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, John Kase and owners sold 140 head at $13; 50 at $12 50; 125 at $10; 172 at $9 50; 220 at $8 75; 100 [illegible]; 534 at $7 50; 314 at $7 25; 223 at $6 75; 343 at $6 50; 163 at $6 25; 174 at $6 12½; 91 at $6; 104 at $5 75; 194 at $4 25; 184 at $4. Total head, 4,212.

The market all the week has been dull, so much so that Sheep have been held over night after night, in hopes the morrow would be better. Drovers could not accept butchers' offers. In some cases they were less per head than stock cost at home. Probably a thousand head were fed over Sunday at Browning's. Owners hoped that something would turn up on Monday. Something did. It was a flood of rain and a flood of sheep. One poured down from Albany and the other from the clouds, and the market was under a cloud, and a pretty black one at that. There were sheep that cost 7c. ℔ lb in Central New-York, which, shrinking 10 ℔ cent, with expenses, stand at over 8 cents here, and 7½c. was all that was offered. Everything appeared to combine against the drovers on Monday morning. The butchers knew that there were a good many stale Sheep on hand, and they saw the fresh stock coming in plentifully. Then the weather was such that no butcher cared to buy only for immediate necessity. The reports from the wholesale meat market said that good mutton was selling at 6@7½ cents a pound, and that some cuts sold Saturday at 4c. The pelt buyers are not disposed to offer over $3 25 average for this month, while the wool market continues dull as at present. Some of them have large lots of coarse wool on hand, for which no adequate offers have been made. They buy more for the purpose of getting the skins than the wool, as leather is in good demand. Such was the condition of the market on Monday that the brokers did not anticipate being able to get over 7 cents a pound for good sheep on Tuesday, if the expected reenforcements arrived.

To-day the weather is more favorable and the general tone of the market livelier, though prices remain about as they were. Still it is favorable to be able to make sales at any price. In a bright morning like this the stock, although under cover, looks better to buyers than it does on such a day as Monday, and this helps trade, as the stock is almost all sold by estimation of weight. Some good, fair lots sold on the scales at 7½ cents, show that to be the top price, though some choice lots are rated at 7½ cents. The supply of the week has been large—too large for the demand.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—J. F. Hadley, 15; Josh Snyder, 163; John Bein, 235; Harrington & Murray, 50; Sheppard & Miller, 273; S. C. Abbey, 163; David Poucher, 345; Levi Miller, 109; L. Henry, 179; Curtiss & Brower, 351; B. F. Cash, 187; Frederick Tires, 173—2,347.

From Ohio—W. A. Ustick, 100; S. D. Elliott, 181; David Casselman, 183; Henry Bunn, 145; E. S. Graham, 324; William Pickering, 244—1,231.

From Pennsylvania—N. Webster, 100; John Adams, 165; J. High, 75; Boon and Wilson, 434.

From Michigan—James Taylor, 353; Barlow & Acker, 103—[illegible].

From New-Jersey—William H. Bellis, 77; Andrew Robbins, 401—478.

From Western Virginia—John Paxton, 337.

From Indiana—J. A. West, 148.

From Canada—M. T. Morgan, 133.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—Silvernall & Lasher, 152; Charles Denton, 300; J. Kelsey, 20; Geo. Burt, 236; L. J. Macomber, 177; L. S. Hill & Bros., 182; Lewis Johnson, 402.

From Ohio—W. A. Foyer, 143; Smith & Dimmock, 161.

From New-Jersey—J. L. Cowley, 160.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 14,183; Erie Railroad, 364; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 274—total, 15,796.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live w't.	Dead w't.
Western corn-fed Hogs, ℔ lb	7¼@7¾c.	9½@9¾c.
Distillery-fed Hogs, ℔ lb	6½@7½c.	8½@9½c.
Stock Hogs, ℔ lb	—@—c.	—@— c.

The market opened on Monday morning with a very light supply, and therefore prices were held well up, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather. Tuesday morning opened very pleasant, though too warm for the season. Such weather, with any great increase of supply, would bring down quotations. At present, the stock is selling at the quotations as fast as it arrives.

Mr. E. F. Keach, the well-known actor and manager of the Boston Museum, died on the 31st.

Lent—Archbishop Purcell's Letter to His Diocese—Pope Pius—The Union and Slavery.

We make the following extracts from the letter of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati to the clergy and laity of his Diocese, on the subject of the approaching season of Lent:

JOHN BAPTIST, *by the grace of God, and the authority of the Holy See, Archbishop of Cincinnati, to the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese, health, peace, and benediction from God the Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord, and the communication of the Holy Spirit. Amen.*

BELOVED BRETHREN AND CHILDREN IN GOD: * * * * If tens of thousands of our Catholic brethren have fallen in the front ranks of the National armies, attesting even at this high price their devotion to the Government and their sense of the value of the Union, surely we can unite with the Vicar of Christ, undeterred by what friend or foe may say of his paternal interposition or counsel, in beseeching the Almighty God to inspire the contending hosts and their rulers, North and South, with the desire of peace. * * It is worthy this great count heart of Pious the Ninth to wish and pray that this great country, but yesterday united, and therefore prosperous and powerful, may put back the sword into the scabbard, and enjoy in honorable and uninterrupted peace the blessings which God has poured upon it more abundantly than on any other nation under heaven. The Holy Father, in an audience of three-quarters of an hour, granted on the first day of December, to a young American priest of this Diocese who had left a seminary in France with some of his beloved fellow-students, to join the Papal Zouaves, and who told the Pope that as he had risked his life to maintain the territorial integrity of the States of the Church, so would he willingly die to defend the integrity of the Union, and assured him of his sincere love of the people and the Government of the North. At the same time, the Sovereign Pontiff confided to his care an autograph letter for us, doubtless, as in the instances of the letters to the Archbishop of New-Orleans and the late lamented Archbishop of New-York, to urge us to use our best efforts in the interests of peace. We have not received this honored letter. But, you are our witnesses, that while we go with our whole heart and soul *for the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of Slavery—against neither of which does the Supreme Pontiff of Christendom utter a single word*—we have omitted no opportunity in our visits to our churches, in the administration of confirmation, in our public prayers, morning and afternoon, in our Cathedral, to exhort our beloved children to unite with us in supplications for peace. * * * *

Septuagesima Sunday, 1864.

† JOHN B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

The italics in the above are those of the Archbishop. Our extracts are precisely as printed by *The Catholic Telegraph.*

The new steamship Western Metropolis, from New-Orleans Jan. 26, arrived on Wednesday morning. On the morning of the 28th she captured the steamer Rosita. The captain informed them that he was from Havana on the 25th, bound to Nassau. Our officers on taking charge, found her to be in a sinking condition, some three feet of water already in her hold. In a short time she was reported safe, and to be quite free from water. The engineer on taking charge of her engine, found less than one cock of water in her boiler, with 35 pounds pressure steam, and the safety valve fastened down. It is evident that they intended to destroy her, and her officers and crew, learning that they had been captured by an unarmed transport, were somewhat vexed, and said, "had they been aware of the fact, they would have given us much more trouble." After proper preparation the prize arrived at Key West on the 29th. On his arrival Capt. Hilton immediately reported to Admiral Bailey, and delivered up to him the steamer, with her officers and crew, for condemnation as a blockade runner and a prize. The officers and crew on being searched, were found to have on their persons over $1,000 in gold.

The second anniversary of the United States Commission Commission was held at Philadelphia on the 28th ult., in the Academy of Music. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. George H. Stuart, President of the Commission, presided. An abstract of the annual report read shows the work of the Commission during the past year to have been immense. They have received and distributed cash stores to the amount of a million dollars. Commendatory and sympathizing letters were read from Secretary Seward, Gov. Curtin, Gen. Meade, Admiral Du Pont, and Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Bishop Janes, Geo. H. Stuart, the Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston, Maj.-Gen. Howard, and others.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—FEB. 3.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week amounted to only 1,300 head. The market was dull, and prices ranged from $12 to $13 ℔ 100 lb for first quality, and from $6 to $10 for ordinary and good.

SHEEP—There was a falling off in the price of Sheep; 4,500 head were sold at from 7 to 7½c. ℔ lb, gross.

HOGS—This market was also dull. The sales amounted to over 4,000 head at prices ranging from $9 50 to $11 50 ℔ 100 lb, net.

COWS—The sale of Cows amounted to 225 head at prices ranging from $18 to $50, according to quality.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.

[Reported expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order, that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensable.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are quiet and unchanged. Most of the lots that we have noticed have been of second quality. Peas are dull. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime ℔ bush	$2 65@$2 70
Beans, medium, good to prime, ℔ bush	2 65@ 2 70
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ℔ bush	2 85@ 2 95
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ℔ bush	2 85@ 2 95
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ℔ bush	2 35@ 2 70
Beans, inferior	1 50@ 2 25
Peas, Canada, ℔ bush	1 10@ 1 15

BUTTER.

The market has continued very firm, with a fair degree of activity; and 35c. has been obtained for very choice dairies; 36c. has been accepted, however, in many instances, for choice. Western is rather quiet, but steady. Roll is in good request. We quote:

State, dairies, choice	33 @34
State, firkins, good to choice	30 @33
State, firkins, fair to good	25 @30
State, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	32 @34
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good	29 @32
State, Welsh tubs, good to choice	29 @33
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	26 @29
State, store-packed, common to choice	26 @30
Orange and Sussex County, pails	34 @36
River County, pails, choice	33 @35
River County pails, fair to good	26 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, half-firkin tubs, good to choice	30 @33
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice	25 @28
Western Reserve, good to choice	25 @30
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice	24 @28
Michigan, good to choice	25 @30
Western, common to good	22 @25
Roll Butter, in cloths, choice	28 @29
Roll Butter, in cloths, common to good	24 @27
Grease Butter	14 @17

CHEESE.

The market has been active and prices firm, but without important change. English Dairy is steady and in moderate demand. No change in Pineapple. We quote:

State, factory-made, prime to fancy	16 @—
State, good to choice	15 @15½
State, fair to good	14 @15
State, common skimmed	— @—
Vermont, good to choice	13½@15
Ohio, good to prime	13 @14½
Ohio, fair to good	— @—
English Dairy, Connecticut, choice	14 @15
English Dairy, Connecticut, common to good	12 @13
English Dairy, Ohio, choice	13½@14½
Pineapple, good to choice	17 @19

EGGS.

The Egg market has been in a peculiar condition. Receipts have been very light indeed, not near up to the wants of the city, and receivers of the few barrels that have come in have been able to obtain almost any price they are inclined to ask. Prices have been consequently very irregular. We try to represent them below as near as possible. Operators in the country should be very careful about buying; they cannot expect to obtain these rates, as a receipt of 100 bbls. would doubtless put down prices. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, ℔ doz	45 @50
Western, by Express, ℔ doz	45 @50
Western, Ordinary freight, ℔ doz	40 @45
Canada, ℔ doz	45 @50
Limed, loss off, ℔ doz	— @—
Egg Oats, ℔ bush., good	75 @80

FRUITS.

APPLES—There has been rather more movement noticeable, but prices have not changed. We quote:

Mixed Western, ℔ bbl	$2 50 @$2 62½
Common, ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
Selected Fruit	3 00 @ 3 25
Lady Apples, ℔ bbl	— — @ — —

CRANBERRIES—Market extremely dull and stock deteriorating. We quote:

Western, ℔ bbl	$5 00@ $7 00
Jersey and Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	7 00@ 9 00

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Apples continue quiet; prices are unchanged. Considerable purchases could not be made below 10c., nor could free sales be made above 9½c. Other kinds have not changed. Peaches are scarce and in request. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, ℔ lb	—@ —c.
Dried Apples, choice, new, ℔ lb	9½@10 c.
Dried Apples, good to choice, old, ℔ lb	8½@ 9 c.
Peaches, peeled, State, new, ℔ lb	26 @28 c.
Peaches, unpeeled, ℔ lb	18 @15 c.
Plums, new, ℔ lb	19 @20 c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ℔ lb	24 @25 c.
Cherries, with pits, ℔ lb	— @— c.
Raspberries, black, new, ℔ lb	24 @26 c.
Blackberries, new, ℔ lb	17 @18 c.
Currants, domestic, ℔ lb	3 @4 c.

FRESH MEATS.

Dressed Hogs have been higher since our last, and more active, but during the past day or two there has been less doing and a declining tendency. Sheep and Lambs have been more abundant and lower. We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Jersey, light	10 @10½
Dressed Hogs, Jersey, heavy	9½@10
Dressed Hogs, Northern and Western State	9½@ 9¾
Dressed Hogs, near-by State	9½@10
Dressed Hogs, city killed	9½@ 9¾
Dressed Hogs, Western	9 @ 9½
Beef, sides, country, ℔ lb	5 @ 7
Mutton, carcasses, ℔ lb	6½@ 9
Lamb, carcasses, ℔ lb	9 @10
Veal, carcasses, ℔ lb	8 @11
Live Calves, first quality, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ℔ lb	5 @ 7½
Live Sheep, unsheared	— @—
Live Lambs	6 @ 8

FURS AND SKINS.

Market dull. We quote:

	North'n & East'n.	Western.	Southern.
No. 1 Quality.			
Otter, ℔ piece	$6 00 @ $6 50	$5 00@$6 00	$4 00@$5 00
Cross Fox	5 50 @ 9 50	5 00@ 6 00	— —@ — —
Red Fox	2 25 @ 2 60	2 00@ 2 25	1 25@ 1 75
Gray Fox	— 50 @ — 75	— 50@ — 75	— 40@ — 60
Black Bear	10 00 @ 18 00	8 00@ 12 00	7 00@ 10 00
Do., cubs & yr'l'gs	8 00 @ 10 00	5 00@ 7 00	4 00@ 5 00
Fisher	6 00 @ 7 00	6 00@ 7 50	4 00@ 5 00
Lynx	2 25 @ 2 75	— —@ — —	— —@ — —
Marten, common	2 25 @ 2 50	2 50@ 3 00	— —@ — —
Marten, dark	8 00 @ 20 00	— —@ — —	— —@ — —
Mink, dark	4 00 @ 5 00	3 25@ 4 00	3 00@ 4 00
Muskrat	— 12 @ — 20	— 10@ — 18	— —@ — —
Beaver, ℔ lb	2 00 @ 2 50	2 00@ 2 50	— —@ — —
Raccoon	— 37½@ — 75	— 20@ — 65	— 20@ — —
Opossum	— 15 @ — —	— 15@ — —	— 15@ — —
Wild Cat	— 25 @ — 35	— 30@ — 50	— —@ — —
Wolf, prairie	— 60 @ 1 00	— 50@ — 00	— —@ — —
Wolf, large	1 50 @ 1 75	1 50@ 1 75	— —@ — —
Skunk, black			— 50@ — —
Skunk, half white			— 10@ — 20
Skunk, white			— 5@ — 10

GAME.

All kinds of Birds have been plenty, and holders have been anxious to sell, as the weather has been warm; prices have consequently declined and sales are slow. Venison has been very plenty, and from the same causes prices have materially declined. We quote:

Quail, ℔ doz	$0 62 @$0 75
Quail, soft and shot birds, ℔ doz	— 40 @ — 60
Woodcock, ℔ pair	— 60 @ — —
Partridges, ℔ pair	— 25 @ — 30
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	— 18 @ — 20
Rabbits, each	— 20 @ — 25
Hares, each	— 13 @ — 15
Wild Turkeys, ℔ lb	— — @ — —
Wild Geese, ℔ pair	— 8½@ — 9½
Venison, saddles, ℔ lb	— 6 @ — 7
Venison, carcasses, ℔ lb	

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been a fair activity and prices are steady. We quote:

Veal skins, green salted, country trimmed, ℔ lb.17@18c.

Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ℔ lb ... 11½@12c.

POTATOES.

There is no change in prices; the demand is less active. Potatoes packed in shipping order bring 25@50c. above our quotations. We quote:

Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	$1 75 @$2 00
Prince Albert, ℔ bbl	1 87 @ 2 00
Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl	1 87 @ 2 12½
Rough and Ready, ℔ bbl	1 87 @ 2 00
Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
Peachblows, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	7 00 @ 7 50
Sweet Potatoes, in bulk, ℔ bbl	— — @ — —

POULTRY.

The receipts of Dressed Poultry have been light, and there has been a steady demand for all good lots arriving. Chickens have improved, and Geese ditto. Ducks and Turkeys remain about the same, but the latter have had a better inquiry. Live Fowls are in good request and higher. Live Turkeys are very dull. Live Ducks are wanted and have advanced. Live Geese are quiet—not many coming in.

Shippers of Dressed Poultry will consult their own interest, as well as the convenience of receivers here, by marking their packages plainly with their own name or private mark, the address of the firm to whom sent, the kind of poultry in each package, and the home weight, on the cover; also, by sending an invoice by mail. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	$— 11 @— 12
Fowls, live, ℔ lb	— 12 @— 13
Ducks, live, good to choice, ℔ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Geese, live, ℔ pair	1 75 @ 2 12

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, choice	13 @14
Chickens, common to good	10 @13
Turkeys, choice	14 @15
Turkeys, common to good	9 @13
Ducks, choice	16 @17
Ducks, common to good	14 @15
Geese, choice	11½@12½
Geese, common to good	7 @ 9

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS are unchanged. We quote:

Western, live Geese, white, ℔ lb ... 63@—c.

Western, live Geese, mixed, ℔ lb ... 50@60c.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand and sales have been made at better rates. We quote:

Southern ℔ lb ... —@—c.

Western, ℔ lb ... 50 @52c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull. We quote:

In bale, ℔ lb ... 9@12c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is lower. We quote:

Fair to good, ℔ 100 lb ... $3 00 @$3 20

Extra choice, ℔ 100 lb ... 3 20 @ 3 30

SQUASHES are firm. We quote:

Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl ... $4 25@$4 75

TURNIPS—We quote:

Ruta Bagas, ℔ bbl ... $1 25 @$1 50

ONIONS—We quote:

Red and Yellow, ℔ 100 strings ... $5 50@$6 70

Yellow, ℔ bbl ... 5 00@ 5 50

Red, ℔ bbl ... 5 00@ 5 50

HONEY is slow of sale, but prices are higher. We quote:

White Clover, in small glass caps ... 28 @30c.

Buckwheat, in small glass caps ... 24 @26c.

Common, in wooden boxes ... 19 @21c.

HICKORY NUTS—New, ℔ bush., $1@$1 25.

[Advertisement.]

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NOTICE.—The 6th ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION OF BREEDERS OF THOROUGH-BRED NEAT STOCK will be held at the City Hall, Worcester, Mass., Wednesday, March 2, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of members and others interested in the objects of the society is expected. HENRY A. DYER, Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

THE HERD RECORDS of the Association, Short-horn, Devon, and Ayrshire, are for sale by BROWN & GROSS, Hartford, Conn., at $1 each.

WANTED—

BY		
YOURSELF,	YOUR WIFE,	YOUR CHILDREN,
YOURSELF,	YOUR WIFE,	YOUR CHILDREN,
YOURSELF,	YOUR WIFE,	YOUR CHILDREN,
NO MATTER,	WHERE YOU LIVE,	
NO MATTER,	WHERE YOU LIVE,	
NO MATTER,	WHERE YOU LIVE,	

Whether in

COUNTRY,	VILLAGE,	or CITY,
COUNTRY,	VILLAGE,	or CITY,
COUNTRY,	VILLAGE,	or CITY.

If you have

HOUSEHOLD,	GARDEN,	or FARM,
HOUSEHOLD,	GARDEN,	or FARM,
HOUSEHOLD,	GARDEN,	or FARM,
BUTTER,	CHEESE,	or MILK,
BUTTER,	CHEESE,	or MILK,
BUTTER,	CHEESE,	or MILK,
CATTLE,	HORSES,	or SHEEP,
CATTLE,	HORSES,	or SHEEP,
CATTLE,	HORSES,	or SHEEP,
GRASS,	WHEAT,	or CORN,
GRASS,	WHEAT,	or CORN,
GRASS,	WHEAT,	or CORN,
TREES, VINES,	FRUIT, or	FLOWERS,
TREES, VINES,	FRUIT, or	FLOWERS,
TREES, VINES,	FRUIT, or	FLOWERS,

In short, if you have

ANYTHING	TO BE DONE ON	THE FARM,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE ON	THE FARM,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE ON	THE FARM,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE GARDEN,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE GARDEN,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE GARDEN,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE HOUSE,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE HOUSE,
ANYTHING	TO BE DONE IN	THE HOUSE.

Or if you desire to

PROMOTE	YOUR HEALTH	& COMFORT,
PROMOTE	YOUR HEALTH	& COMFORT,
PROMOTE	YOUR HEALTH	& COMFORT,

And the

HAPPINESS	OF YOURSELF	& FAMILY,
HAPPINESS	OF YOURSELF	& FAMILY,
HAPPINESS	OF YOURSELF	& FAMILY,

And to

MAKE	YOUR WORK	PAY WELL,
MAKE	YOUR WORK	PAY WELL,
MAKE	YOUR WORK	PAY WELL,

THEN, REMEMBER THAT

the very best HELP, the very best HINTS and SUGGESTIONS, for all the above, can be found in that excellent Journal for the HOUSEHOLD, the GARDEN, and the FARM, called the

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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is literally FULL OF GOOD THINGS,—not trashy scissorings, but originals, *reliable* articles, giving valuable information, all prepared by *thoroughgoing* WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, *who know what they talk and write about.* Every number contains more than *one hundred and fifty different articles*, each giving some useful suggestions, and it is impossible for *any one* to read a volume without getting many hints that will each be worth more than a dollar. There are several hundred beautiful, interesting, instructive ENGRAVINGS in every volume, which are alone worth many times the price.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, THE TRIBUNE heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, THE TRIBUNE leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reënforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we be[illegible]st, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will [illegible] time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

[illegible] present session of Congress [illegible] an exceedingly important one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and in the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1863.

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THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low, as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

Financial.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., BANKERS, AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y. All Issues of U. S. SECURITIES Purchased and For Sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, Subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, Bought and Sold on Commission.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

To Farmers and Others.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Illinois.—160 acres, 12th year. *Apple*, 1 to 4 years, largest and best stock ever offered. 75,000 *Pear Grapes*, 40 sorts. *Apple Root Grafts*, packed, 10,000, $70. *Apple* and *Peach Seeds*. *Nursery Stocks. Evergreens*, 15 acres. 50,000 *Birch, Elm, Larch, Maple, Tulip*, and *Cucumber Trees. Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs*, &c. *Gray* or *White Willow Cuttings*, true, packed, 1,000, $3 50; 10,000, $23. Send red stamp for New Catalogues. Agents and experienced workmen wanted. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

THE CRANBERRY.—Its cultivation in Gardens and Market Gardens.—Yield 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions, with price of plants paid to Boston and New-York, or prepaid by mail, will be sent to any address. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 30 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune: "*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

REYNOLDS'S TURBINE WATER-WHEEL —The BEST IN USE—Warranted equal in efficiency and economy of water to Overshot and Breast-Wheels, and much more durable and convenient; adapted to any head and supply of water. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

USE the ROUND GLASS HIVE and HONEY BOX, with barrel cover, a ventilating double hive, excelling in honey and Wintering Bees. Easily made, costing but little more than common hives. Rights very low. Send stamp for Circular. W. WARREN, Three Oaks, Mich.

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS—20,000 Acres at low prices. Franklinville and Lake Tract, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Railroad, running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 25 miles south of Philadelphia. In lots to suit purchasers. Circulars, with reports of Solon Robinson, the Hon. Wm. Parry and others, with full information, sent free, by addressing JNO. H. COFFIN or WM. ARROTT, Franklinville, N. J. Also, Improved Farms from 20 acres upward.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS for 1864.—Send a list of what is required and receive the same by return mail, with lowest possible prices for cash annexed with price catalogue. Seeds paid to Boston or New-York, or prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth Mass.

HORSE RAKE WIRE.—Best quality at lowest price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., New-York. Also, Agent for MALLORY & SANFORD FLAX and HEMP MACHINE CO.

FRUIT GROWERS are invited to examine our Catalogue of NEW NATIVE APPLES, embracing over 300 varieties from 18 States. Address EDW. J. EVANS & Co., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Instruction.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$128 per year for Board, Washing, Fuel, and common English. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for college. All the approved appliances of the best modern COMMERCIAL COLLEGES in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a Ladies' College, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed either as to its facilities, or as to the number, character, and culture of its graduates, by the most expensive or the most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24. Apply for catalogues or for rooms to the Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal, Fort Edward, N. Y.

A FEMALE TEACHER, of various acquirements, tact, and experience, who can be well recommended, offers three hours of her time, daily, either to schools or families in or near the city. Direct to A. T., Station D, New-York City.

Employment.

A FINE WATCH FREE AND $15 PER DAY MADE EASY, By selling the GREAT "*original and only genuine*" RICKARDS PRIZE AND STATIONERY PACKAGES, each of which contains "*more real valuable articles*" than any half dozen Packages ever sold. Each Package contains Fine Writing Materials, Engravings, Fashion Plates, Fancy Articles, Yankee Notions, Games, Recipes, Many Ways to Get Rich, Beautiful Presents of Fine Jewelry, &c. The whole worth several dollars if bought separate. Price only 25c. Wholesale rates to Agents low. Profits large. Sales immense. Every soldier and every family wants them. Agents wanted in every town and camp. $15 per day guaranteed, and a splendid Gold or Silver Hunting-Case Watch (*genuine* English movements, perfect time-keeper), PRESENTED FREE TO EACH AGENT. Beware of imitations. Send for our great new circulars for 1864, containing "*Extra Premium Inducements, free.*" RICKARDS, CATELY & Co., No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y., original, largest and oldest Prize Package House in the world.

SALESMEN WANTED—Salary paid. Apply (with stamps) to HARRIS BROS., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—Commissions paid. Address HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

TO AGENTS—If you want LIVE BOOKS, just suited to the times, that will sell everywhere, send for Wells's New Descriptive Catalogue, with terms to agents. Address JOHN G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

PAYING BUSINESS.—AGENTS WANTED, by the AUBURN PUBLISHING Co., for the latest History of the Rebellion and other new Agents' Books. For Circulars and full particulars, write to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell SEWING-MACHINES. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$100 A MONTH made by DISCHARGED SOLDIERS and OTHERS with STENCIL TOOLS. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address MILLIKEN & SPENCER, Vermont Record Office, Brandon, Vt.

$50 TO $200 PER MONTH.—Agents Wanted in every County to sell our new SEWING-MACHINE. Price only $15. We will pay above wages and all traveling expenses. For particulars, address with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, Ohio, Gen. Agent for U. S.

Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION WANTED.—WILLIAM BEDDIS, left Fall Brook, Tioga Co., Pa., in September last; he is an Englishman and a miner; dark hair, 5 feet 5 inches high, of small stature. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife and family at Fall Brook, Pa.

ONLY TWO CENTS per lb PROFIT. ONLY TWO CENTS per lb PROFIT. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York, Has created a new era in the HISTORY of WHOLESALING TEAS in this country. They have introduced their selection of Teas and sold them at not over TWO CENTS per pound above cost, never deviating from the one price asked; believing this will be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits. Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are warranted as represented. Our Price List, which is the most elaborate ever published, is ready and will be sent free to all applicants.

SANITARY FAIR.

From this date (January 15, 1864) until the close of the great Fairs to be held in New York and Brooklyn, I will give to one of the above Fairs as follows, viz: One box (100 lb) of my best Soap for every ten boxes (of 100 lb each) sold to families. Price, 10¢c. per lb, or $10 50 per box at 100 lb. Every one may thus do something for this great and glorious work of sustaining and comforting our sick and wounded soldiers. Send your orders to my office, No. 7 Washington-st., giving name and residence, and the Soap will be delivered at your residence in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, or Jersey City, free of express charge—you paying $10 50 on delivery of the Soap. When you order, mention that you do so after reading this notice, and I will credit 10 lbs Soap to one of the above Fairs—thus making 100 lbs. (or one box) for every ten boxes sold as above.

Orders received from Brooklyn and Long Island will be entered as donating one box in ten to the Brooklyn Fair. All others to the New-York Fair.

Persons ordering who do not live in either of the above named four cities will send me $10 50 by mail, and I will deliver the Soap, free of carriage, on board such steamboat or railroad as they may direct.

B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair to the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS, unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin, and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & Co., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! Messrs. MUNN & Co., publishers of "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. have had seventeen years experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free, on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park-row, N. Y., or cor. F and 7th-sts., Washington, D. C.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY and receive a WATCH FREE, by engaging in the sale of our "NOVELTY PRIZE STATIONERY PACKET," which contains fine Stationery and one chance in the great sale of $650,000 of WATCHES and JEWELRY.

Also, a great variety of Prize Packages splendid Steel Engravings, and Photograph Pictures, every variety, suitable for Albums. Agents wanted in and out of the Army. We give Agents the best chance ever offered to make money, and guarantee satisfaction. $10 invested will yield $50. Catalogues and Circular mailed free, giving full particulars. Address G. S. HASKINS & Co., Stationery and Engraving Warehouse, Nos. 36 and 38 Beekman-st., New-York.

N. B.—Single Novelty Packet mailed free on receipt of 50 cts.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, 32 Beekman-st., N. Y., has completely refitted his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, since its destruction by fire, and is now ready to execute orders for all kinds of PRINTING, at SHORT NOTICE and LOW PRICES. Orders from the country promptly executed. Remember old stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure. THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

AMALGAM BELLS, at prices within the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5,000 lb, costing two-thirds less than other metal, or 20 cents per lb, at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer. JOHN B. ROBINSON, No. 36 Dey-st., (Late No. 190 William-st., N. Y.)

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Medical.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—actuated by a desire to benefit the afflicted, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will cheerfully send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), free, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—Many are the liniments and curatives offered at this time for the cure of Rheumatism, but there are none that have more testimonials in their favor than PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal. When used for Rheumatism it should be used freely, and also taken internally as directed. Many old people who never expect a positive cure until death calls them from earth to the house of the true in heart, say it is the only Liniment that gives them relief. Hence, if in old age it will not cure, it will give relief; that is why the old and infirm are such friends of the Pain Killer.

MULTITUDES of People require an ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

SOME of the Wonders of Electro-Magnetism. By Dr. S. B. Smith. A pamphlet of 16 pages, beautifully illustrated with engravings; containing also full directions for the Treatment of Disease by Electro-Magnetism. Sent free of charge and postpaid. Address Dr. S. B. SMITH, 429 B'way.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, in sets of 100 for Oculists, or by the single one, at the sole agency for the leading Paris manufacturer, J. MILHAU & SON, Druggists, Pharmaceutists and Importers, No. 183 Broadway, N. Y., near Courtlandt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n, Philadelphia, Pa.